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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publishing may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

OHIO ELECTION.

Reports from All but Two Counties.

3,800 MAJORITY FOR HAYES.

Democratic State Committee Concede 3,500.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN,

And the Whole Republican State Ticket Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 14, 1875.

An Afternoon Estimate.

The Republicans this afternoon claim the State by 3,500 and both branches of the Legislature. At the Democratic Committee rooms they admit Hayes' election probably by 2,000. Returns are wanting from ten counties in this estimate.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT THREE COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—Returns considered reliable from eighty-five counties, received by the Republican State Committee, show a majority of 3,463 for Hayes. The counties of Wood, Carroll and Delaware, yet to be heard from, are ordinarily considered Republican counties, but Wood has gone Democratic this year, and it is thought the Democratic gain there will neutralize the Republican gains in Delaware and Carroll counties and so make the majority for Hayes substantially as above. The Democrats concede the House of Representatives to the Republicans by a good majority, but claim that the election of one Senator in the Toledo district gives them the Senate by one majority.

THE LATEST—3,890 FOR HAYES.

The result of the State election can now be stated briefly. The Republicans have carried the State by a majority of 3,890. They have the lower branch of the Legislature with a majority of fifteen, and the Senate is so close that the vote of Wood county, made famous by its county-seat fight, will determine which party has the odd Senator. The returns at the two committee rooms in the city do not tally closely, and I don't think there is a difference of one hundred between the figures of both.

The Republicans here worked themselves into an unnecessary flutter last night and to-day over the idea that some hidden *coup d'etat* was being patched up by John Thompson, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, which they were greatly relieved, on comparing notes this afternoon, to find that their fears were groundless; at least no revolutionary proceedings on his part have become known as yet. The chances are rather that John will gracefully submit to the irresistible logic of figures, as he has done many a time before, pick his flint and prepare for another campaign.

There are rumors to-night of an attempt by Dodd, the State Gas Commissioner, to perpetrate a monstrous fraud in the returns of Wood county by reporting a vote of 3,000 in the town of Perrysburg, the proposed new county seat, a village with an entire population of perhaps two thousand. Such an audacious fraud could hardly be expected to succeed, though it shows the desperate character of those who attempted it.

A rumor is on the streets to-night to the effect that one or two candidates on the Republican State ticket may be defeated. The candidates named are Dr. James Williams, for State Auditor, and J. M. Millikin, for State Treasurer. So far as the reports on this matter have been received, and they have come from fifteen or eighteen counties, the rest of the ticket has kept pace with the head. Williams was probably scratched in some counties where the Prohibition ticket has a firm foothold, but he will more than make up those losses in other sections. On the other hand, Schriner, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, it was claimed, would, because of his being a German, cut down Millikin's majority, but this has not been apparent in any of the sections yet heard from. Both tickets have gone with their heads.

[By Associated Press.]

DAYTON, October 14.—The unofficial count of Montgomery county gives Allen 8,065, Hayes 7,192; Allen's majority 873. Cary 187, Young 7,256; Cary's majority 589. Shultz, Republican, for Representative, 40 majority. The Democratic Senator for Montgomery and Preble is elected. Two Democratic Representatives are elected in Montgomery. Allen's gain is 448. Official returns are not likely to vary much from the above.

PROSPECT BRIGHTENING AT MIDNIGHT.

CINCINNATI, October 14, Midnight—The Republican headquarters close up without full returns, but careful calculations on all counties except Wood and Carroll, give Hayes 3,834 majority. The Democratic Committee say Hayes' majority will be 3,500. The Republicans have 17 majority in the House of Representative. The Senate is yet in doubt, but the Democrats concede it to the Republicans by one majority. Have no figures yet on State officers, other than Governor, and the official returns must determine who is elected.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1875.

A DECISION AGAINST TWEED.

Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion for a stay in the suit against Tweed, holding that the orders of the general term which it is proposed to appeal from, are not appealable, being entirely discretionary with the court.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

To-day the United States Assistant Treasurer opened bids for $1,000,000 gold. They amounted to $3,552,500. The highest was 116.50, and the lowest 115.76.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The ocean race to Cape May and return between the yachts Dreadnaught, Vesta and Resolute, was won by the latter by the time allowance. The Dreadnaught came in about one minute ahead. The Vesta in not yet reported.

TWO BUSINESS FAILURES.

Asher & Redlich, dealers in lace goods, have suspended; also Fay & Co., dealers in hats and caps. Their liabilities are not very large.

THE PEACE UNION.

The Peace Union was addressed last night by Commissioner Meacham, Judge Wetbrook, John W. Browning and others, and adopted a resolution demanding Congressional investigation of our Indian troubles. A mass meeting will be held on the subject at an early day.

A DEFENSE OF SECRETARY BRISTOW AND FAMILY.

General George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of Customs of this port, corrects the statement recently published to the effect that on the occasion of the late return of Secretary Bristow' family from Europe eighteen of their trunks were taken off the steamer at a point down the bay by a revenue cutter, brought directly to New York and landed without being subjected to examination. The Surveyor says the revenue cutter did not take any person or any article of baggage from the steamer. No baggage left the steamer by any other vessel. Mrs. Bristow had four trunks and four small packages, and they were examined on dock the same as the property of other passengers. Mrs. Bristow made a declaration, under oath, of the content of her baggage, stating that some of the personal attire was new, and upon it the duty was paid.

CASUALTIES.

Accident at the Highland County, Ohio, Fair—A Thousand People Thrown from their Seats and Many Injured.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—An *Enquirer* special says that at the county fair grounds near Greenfield, Ohio, to-day, the seats around the race track fell, precipitating fully one thousand people to the ground and severely injuring a large number of men, women and children.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Captain H. S. Buck, of New Orleans, has been appointed by the Executive Council Secretary, and Wm. Black, of New Orleans, Treasurer of the National Cotton Exchange of America.

Rev. Josiah P. Dickey, who has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis for several years, has resigned to accept a call from Calvary church, Philadelphia. His resignation was accepted very reluctantly.

James W. Hewett, dealer in hides, leather and oils, under the firm name of John A. Hewett & Son, Water street, Baltimore, has suspended. Hewett is preparing a statement for his creditors. His liabilities are supposed to amount to $60,000 or $70,000.

It was not the Director of Public Worship who dissolved his connections with the Russian portion of his diocese, but Rev. Dr. Henry Forster, Archbishop of Breslau, who has long been in trouble with the Prussian Government, growing out of his publication of the Pope's Encyclical declaring the Falk laws null and void.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CHINESE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

LONDON, October 14.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, under date of Pekin, October 7, stating that he had obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary. Mr. Grovesner is about to proceed to Yun Nan. He has gone to Shanghai to prepare for his journey. Mr. Wade will follow Grovesner, in order to give instructions.

Italy.

SPAIN'S ANSWER TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, October 14.—The Spanish note in reply to the Vatican is conciliatory. The Ministry explain that they were defeated. They will make every effort to establish an understanding, but cannot foretell what will be the Cortes' solution of the question. The clause of the Constitution establishing religious liberty must be maintained. The note asks the Vatican to consent to a settlement upon as broad a basis as possible.

Bavaria.

MINISTRY CALLED ON TO RESIGN—VICTORY OF THE ULTRAMONTANES.

MUNICH, October 14.—A violent debate occurred to-day in the Bavarian Chambers of Deputies on the address introduced on the 8th inst. by the Ultramontane party, calling for the dismissal of the Ministry. Deputy Freitag, Ultramontane, reproached the Government with displaying insufficient independence in its relations with the Imperial Government. He stated also that if the Government displayed less fear of being dominneered they would easily find allies in the Federal Council in opposition to Prussia. His speech was liberal and temperate. He ceased speaking because of the insults of the opposite side. Finally the address was passed, 79 to 76.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 14.—Steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, arrived.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Reunion of the Veterans—Exercises Yesterday and Programme for To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The Soldiers' Reunion is an immense success. The city is literally jammed with people from all parts of the State. Camp Morton looks very much as it did in 1861. The city is in a tumult of patriotic excitement. Flags and banners are streaming from thousands of windows and housetops, and from every side the clans are marched in battalions for the common rendezvous at Camp Morton. Hundreds of tents have been put on the State fair grounds, and the Exposition building has been turned into barracks, one-half of the lower floor being reserved for dining purposes and the remainder for speech-making and sleeping. The ladies from the city gave the boys a free dinner, the material for which had been gathered by solicitation from the several wards. It is estimated that there are fully 50,000 men on the camp grounds.

The programme for this afternoon opened with "Tramp, Tramp," by the Choral Union, under direction of Professor Blackburn. Prayer by Chaplain Simonds, and an address by the presiding officer, General Tom. Brown, which was followed by the roll call of regiments, each command grouping about its old colors. During the afternoon, at the several stands, speeches were made by Silas D. Coffin, Governor Bishop, C. L. Mascho, of Greencastle; W. E. Davis, of Sullivan; H. B. Higginbotham, of Lafayette; R. P. Debart, of Lafayette; W. S. Congleton, of Decatur, and Major Gordon, of this city.

The Commander, Col. John R. Mahan, has announced the following programme for to-morrow: 6 A. M., Reveille; 6:30 Roll Call; 7, Breakfast; 8, companies and regiments will be formed by their respective officers for the grand parade and review. Previous to moving a regulation flag will be presented to the county outside Marion sending the largest organized delegation, by Major Henry B. Sayler of Huntington. A movement of troops, under command of the Grand Marshal, General Dan. McCauley. After marching through several of the principal streets, the column will halt at the State House grounds, where the exercises will conclude with a welcome address by Senator Morton, responses by General Walter Q. Gresham; report and address of the Committee on Movement by its Chairman, General John Coburn; report of the Committee on Resolutions, introduction of and speeches by distinguished visitors, and benediction.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gair Taken From the Deputy Sheriff and Shot to Death — His Sister-in-Law Hanged.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 14.—A committee composed equally of whites and colored citizens of Cohema county, Mississippi, have issued a circular invoking the efforts of all good citizens of the county on behalf of peace and to protect the private property of the people from the incendiaries' torch. It charges colored Sheriff Brown with having sought to arouse the colored people to lawless acts, by declaring to them in his harangues that the gin houses are the property of whites, and that the torch is the remedy for the grievances of the colored men. It appears that Colonel Stovall's steam gin house was burned by the incendiaries a few weeks ago. On the night of the 10th instant his stable and thirteen mules were burned, and an attempt was made to burn his dwelling. The circular urges well disposed citizens to organize for common protection against incendiaries, and nightly patrol the plantations. It is signed by nine colored men, and among the signatures of the white men are the names of United States Senator Alcorn and Rev. R. R. White.

CLINTON, October 14.—The posse in charge of Gair, colored, and conducting him from Baton Rouge to Clinton, were overpowered last night, eleven miles from here, by seventy armed and masked men, their arms taken from them and Gair, the party who had Dr. J. N. Sanders poisoned, shot to death. The same night Gair's sister-in-law, Babe Matthews, the negro woman who administered the poison for Gair, was taken from the guards by an armed body and hung to a tree in the court yard. All is now quiet. The negroes consider it a just retribution for the crimes of these dangerous negroes.

VICKSBURG, October 14.—The preliminary examination of the parties arrested yesterday, supposed to be concerned in the shooting affair of last night, is postponed till Wednesday night.

KANSAS CITY.

Jay Gould's Car Attached for Debt.

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 14.—Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Robert E. Carr and Oliver Ames arrived here this evening over the Kansas Pacific. Immediately on their arrival, the directors' car on which they were traveling was attached for a debt of $650, owing by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to a wholesale firm in this city for damages to a shipment of freight over that line last March. Jay Gould and Robert E. Carr gave bond and the car was released by the Sheriff, but owing to the detention the party stopped over here till morning.

FIRE RECORD.

Two Buildings Burned in South Quebec—One Man Killed.

SOUTH QUEBEC, CANADA, October 14.—A fire to-day destroyed Garant & Rays' dry goods store and Lawler & Cream's hotel and partially destroyed the Police Station. The Emigration Agent for Quebec was instantly killed, and James Gurry badly injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, cooler and cloudy weather and occasional rains.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that Minister Wade is expected there shortly.

News has been received at London announcing the death of Bergh, the famous billiard player.

The State Investigation Committee at Harrisburg, has adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

The steamers Klopstock, from Hamburg, and City of New York, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Russia is preparing an expedition against Bokhara, out of revenge for the assistance rendered by the latter to the Khokand insurgents.

The newspapers of London are unanimous in their expression of satisfaction at the result of the October elections in America.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 12, St. Louis Brown S. At Hartford, Hartfords 10, Atlantics 10. At Philadelphia, (eight innings), Chicagos 10, Philadelphias 7.

A special from Berlin says that under the pressure of the great powers Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Servian frontier, and that Servia is demobilizing her forces.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Excitement Over False Dispatches from Ohio.

The Democrats Rejoice for an Hour or Two,

And Then Give It Up.

Delegation of Iroquois from Canada at the Indian Office.

They Want to Join the Cherokee Nation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1875.

An Exciting Inflation Falsehood.

The inflation Democracy were in high glee for an hour or two this afternoon over dispatches from Columbus and Cincinnati claiming Allen's election by 2,000 majority. The tone of these dispatches was so trustful that for a while Republicans were quite despondent. It spread rapidly through the departments, hotels and public places and created the most intense excitement. Cabinet officers and all being affected by it. Later in the day, when a dispatch came from Mr. Wykoff that the Democrats at last conceded the election of Hayes, the excitement quieted down very considerably and the Democracy once more retired to the back ground.

Canada Iroquois Want to Join the Cherokees.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was waited upon this morning by a delegation of Iroquois Indians residing in the province of Quebec, Canada, who came to ask his permission for the tribe, which numbers 1,450, to settle with the Cherokees in the Indian Territory. The delegation were introduced by Col. Wm. P. Adair, the Cherokee delegate in Washington, who stated that his people were willing that the Iroquois, who tradition says were really Cherokees who wandered away from their Southern home a long time ago and settled in Canada, should come down and settle among them. They own about 23,000 acres of land in Canada, worth from fifteen dollars to twenty dollars per acre, and they say the money they would receive from its sale would be applied to the payment of lands bought of the Cherokees. The Commissioner promised to communicate with the Chief of the Cherokee nation and let them know the result. Inquiry developed the fact that these Indians are civilized, that they dress in the ordinary clothing worn by the whites, have a school and church and are all engaged in industrial pursuits. The delegation left for Canada to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1875.

SENATOR EDMUNDS DECLINES A JUDGESHIP.

Senator Edmunds, in a letter to Attorney General Pierrepont, declining the offer of the United States Circuit Judgeship for the Judicial district, expresses his thanks for the honor tendered, but says his friends advise him to remain in the Senate. Besides, the salary of $6,000 is insufficient as an inducement for him to resign his present position.

THE LATE CUBAN STORY CONTRADICTED.

Although this Government has repeatedly and emphatically expressed its desire to the Spanish Government for the termination of the Cuban insurrection, and tendered its good offices to produce an accommodation between the contending parties, it has never gone to the extreme of the late transatlantic bluffing by diplomatically threatening to acknowledge the rights of the Cubans in case hostilities be not closed before the first of January next.

DETROIT.

Hard Money Convention—Delegates Appointed to Cincinnati.

DETROIT, October 14.—The Hard Money Convention met in this city to-day. No attempt was made to secure a large attendance and invitations were sent chiefly to Liberal Republicans. A number were present and letters were received from Senator Christiancy, Congressman Durand, ex-Governor Blair, ex-Congressman May and others. Resolutions were adopted appointing ten delegates to the Cincinnati National Hard Money Convention to be held October 25th, and declaring opposition to any scheme of inflation or any form of paper money not actually interconvertible into coin.

PHILADELPHIA.

Union League Divided on the Indorsement of Local Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The Union League held a stormy session to-night over the action of the Committee of Sixty-two in refusing to indorse certain Republican candidates, one of whom is a member of the League. It is thought the League is almost sure to be divided on the question. The proceedings consisted of speeches by Hon Morton McMichael, Colonel A. H. McClure, Chas. Gibbons and others. It was resolved to take a ballot upon the question whether to receive or reject the committee's report, the polls to be open all day to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Slight Shock of Earthquake—Banquet to General Sheridan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt about six o'clock this evening. The vibrations were from east to west. Advices from the Santa Clara Valley mention a similar shock there.

The officers of the regular army and volunteers, civil dignitaries and prominent citizens are banqueting with Gen. Sheridan this evening at the Palace Hotel. About two hundred guests are present.

SYRACUSE.

Opening Session of the Woman's Congress.

SYRACUSE, October 14.—The Woman's Congress was opened this morning by an address on "Women in Journalism," by Mrs. Croly, of New York. Miss Strazey, from Boston, read the translation of a paper on "Women in Medicine." This evening an address was delivered by Mrs. Mary E. Livermore, on "Superfluous Women."

Hennepin Canal Extension.

CHICAGO, October 14.—The committee appointed by the Hennepin and Rock Island Canal Company, met here this morning to consider the best means of securing the passage by Congress of a bill appropriating money for the construction of the Hennepin Canal extension. Speeches were made by prominent members of the committee and others, but no definite action was decided on during the morning session.

In the afternoon resolutions were adopted setting forth the necessity of the proposed extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and instructing the chairman of the committee to appoint three persons to co-operate with the committee to promote the interests of the cause they represent. A sub-committee consisting of N. M. Potter, of Davenport; Hon. D. L. Whiting, of Tiskilaw, Illinois, and Chas. Randolph, of Chicago, was appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject. The committee then adjourned.

DEATH OF WM. H. BROWN.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

On receiving the sad intelligence of the death of Wm. H. Brown, Esq., a meeting of the Coal Exchange was called, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove, from the busy scenes of life, in which he was a conspicuous and leading participant, the late Wm. H. Brown, who was an active promoter of some of the most important business interests of this community.

Resolved, That we regard the demise of our esteemed fellow citizen with sorrow and regret—his removal makes a vacancy in the important operations of our specialty, which must long keep his memory fresh among us; nor can it ever be forgotten that he was one of the earliest pioneers in organizing the system of transportation which utilizes the waters of the Western rivers, and diffuses the blessings of cheap transit throughout the extended territory of the South and West.

Resolved, That we, as a body, attend his funeral.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and request that the Secretary of this meeting transmit to them a copy of these proceedings.

J. F. DRAVO,
J. S. KEATING,
ADDISON LYSLE,
Committee.

Base Ball.

The game between the Oil City and Braddock clubs yesterday, on the grounds of the latter club, was won easily by the Braddocks, the score at the close standing 21 to 7. McKelvy, catcher for the Braddocks, had his nose broken by a foul ball.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, held here to-day, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of J. D. Prince and F. Schushardt and the death of S. U. F. Odell, and in place of the directors retiring by rotation, the following were elected directors: D. Torrance, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Garrett, Frank W. Tracy, Theodore G. Meier and Charles L. Beecher. Mr. A. N. Christie resigned his offices of Vice President and General Superintendent, and E. H. Waldron, of Lafayette, Indiana, was appointed General Superintendent. The Finance Committee in New York consists of D. Torrance, John King, Jr., J. P. Morgan, S. T. Galt and Robert Garrett. The meeting was harmonious and unanimously ratified the purchase of the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railroad.

Freight Rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River.

CHICAGO, October 14.—The freight agents of the Southwestern and Missouri River Railroads met here to-day and adopted the following rates from Chicago to Missouri river points: First-class, 80 cents; second, 60; third 40; fourth, 35; special class, 30. From St. Louis to Missouri river points, rates on first-class freights were fixed at 60 cents, second-class 45, third class 35, fourth class 30, special class 25.

ERIE CONFERENCE.

Appointments for Meadville, New Castle, Erockville and Franklin Districts.

Following are a portion of the appointments made by the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, at its late session at Youngstown:

Meadville District—J. Peate, Presiding Elder. Meadville, First church—W. F. Day; Meadville, Second or State street—R. M. Bear; Saegertown—J. F. Perry; Townville—D. W. Wampler; Cochranton—R. C. Smith; Cooperstown—O. Babcock; Sunville—S. J. Winger; Greenville—J. C. Scofield; Salem—J. L. Mechlin; Sheakleyville—C. W. Foulk; Evansburgh—J. A. Hume; Connesutville—I. D. Darling; Spring—L. L. Luse; Harmonsburgh—W. H. Hoover; Rockville—H. M. Chamberlain; Mill Village—J. Eckels; Lunesville—T. W. Douglass; Espyville—A. R. Rich; Jamestown—E. D. McCreary; Williamsfield—S. Bradford. Franklin Mission—Sadman; Courtland—E. F. Edmonds; Gustavus and Kinsman—R. D. Waltz; New Lebanon—J. R. Wright, Fredonia—F. Fair; Vienna—W. J. Wood.

New Castle District—J. S. Lytle, Presiding Elder. New Castle, First Church—J. C. Hernandez. New Castle, Second Church—J., W. Blaisdell. Mahoningtown—J. Crum. Mt. Jackson—L. Wick. Lowell—G. W. Anderson. Poland—O. L. Mahaffey. Youngstown—T. M. House. Girard and Liberty—C. T. Kingsbury. Niles—J. E. Johnson. Jackson and Oblion—J. Shields. Brookfield—J. R. Clarke. Hubbard—A. P. Hamilton. Middlesex—J. Sampson. Wheatland and New Virginia—J. H. Hill. Sharon—D. Litshaw. Sharpsville—J. Perry. Charleston—J. K. Mendenhall. Greenville—J. Rowe. New Wilmington—H. C. Smith. Harlansburg—To be supplied. Clarksville—J. W. Crawford. Wampum—J. H. Brown. Greenwood—C. Dunlevy. Coulterville—I. A. Ward. Petersburgh—To be supplied.

Brookville District—J. R. Lyon, Presiding Elder. Brookville—R. B. Lloyd; Rockway Mills—J. Kennedy. Corsica—To be supplied by O. H. Sibley; Clarion—C. Wilson; Luthersburgh—I. N. Clover; Troy—L. G. Merrill; Perrysville—J. Healy; Ridgway—S. Rhodes; Punxsutawney—M. Miller; Putneyville—R. Peate; Richardsville—To be supplied by J. W. Weldon; Rimersburgh—T. Kemp; Curllsville—A. D. C. Plannett; Callensburgh—O. M. Sackett; Reynoldsville—To be supplied by W. M. Martin; Emerickville—R. M. Feltenberger. Kane—To be supplied by J. C. Gurney; Rouseville—To be supplied; Petroleum Center—T. Graham; Fagundus and Hickory—J. Abbott; Tionesta—A. Wilder; St. Petersburg—R. Balou; Balou—To be supplied; Emienton—G. Moore; Parker City—R. N. Stubbs; Petrolia—A. L. Kellogg; Millerstown—B. Kemp. Butler—J. Bowfield; Farmington—J. Lusher; Hilsonville—J. Kennedy. Mount Chestnut—W. Martin; Hendersonville—J. M. Foster; Tidioute—A. J. Merchant; Karnes City—C. Peters; Sandy Lake—A. H. Kinney.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Judgments were entered in this Court, in the following cases:

The Commonwealth *ex rel* N. Snyder & Co. vs. Mitchell et al. and the city of Pittsburgh. Motion to quash the writ of error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny, in this case, which was argued a few days ago by Major Slagle for the motion, and Major Brown contra, was decided by the Chief Justice, who quashed the writ of error, as having been prematurely taken. This was the proceeding brought to compel the Water Commissioners to award the contract for the rising mains contract to Snyder & Co.

Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, vs. Joseph Keys and Wm. Keys. Motion to quash writ of error to Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Peters and wife vs. Frederick Ulman and wife. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Edward Prickert vs. Rev. M. Domenec. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Dravo & McDonald. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Rose Ann Cox *et al.* vs. Patrick Rogers. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams.

James Deane and Margaret Deane, owners &c., vs. Samuel C. Marsh. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendants below on the demurrer. Opinion by Williams.

Jacob Sankey *et al.*, executors of John Sankey, deceased, vs. the First National Bank of Williamsburg. Error to the Common Pleas of Union county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams.

ARGUMENTS.

The cases of Murray and Myers, convicted of the murder of a farmer named Wahl, on the Perrysville road, in November, 1874, and which were carried up on assignments of error, were argued by W. B. Moore for the plaintiffs in error, and by Col. Bayne for the Commonwealth. The principal error assigned in the case of Murray was in admitting to the jury box jurors not legally qualified, on account of their having formed opinions prejudicial to the prisoner. In the case of Myers, the question was whether, if he had no knowledge of the intention of Murray to take life, and his simple purpose was to aid in a robbery, was he guilty of murder in the first degree.

The appeal of the City of Pittsburgh, in the case of the annexation of the Thirty-seventh ward, was next argued. Major Slagle opened for the city, and was followed by Messrs. Schoyer and Acheson on the other side. Mr. Hamilton closed on behalf of the city. The question involved were, whether the passage of the ordinance, in good faith, by Councils, in the mode prescribed by the act, was not conclusive, and whether Mr. Keiley, the complainant in the court below, was entitled to the form of action which he pursued. All the points involved were argued with great force on both sides.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry Lazarus, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Having complied with all the requirements of the law, he is discharged, except as provided by the act.

William M. Reiber, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented, and order made for final hearing on the 1st prox.

Mackin Bros., bankrupt, city. D. S. Thompson, assignee, was discharged from his powers and responsibilities.

United States vs. the liquors of Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville, Pa. An order was made allowing the defendant to take certain samples of the whisky seized, and now in the hands of the United States officer, for use on the trial in cases against the defendant's property.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of German vs. Dellenbach, the jury found for plaintiff $162 46.

Mary M. Jones vs. Joseph W. Jones. *Sci. fa.* to revive a judgment. The jury found for plaintiff for $2,093 45 to be released upon the payment of $702 84, with interest due at the date of the issuing of the *scire facias*, and also the interest thereafter accruing according to the bond on which the judgment was originally entered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Devore *et al.* vs. Crusan *et al.*; McClarren vs. Moul; Allison vs. Magoyney; Jamison vs. McCallum; Allison vs. Megoyney; McFarland vs. Sample *et al.*; Summers vs. Dillon *et al.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

William Hanlon was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the prosecutor, Thomas Watkins, directed to pay the costs.

Henry Mohlman, indicted for larceny on oath of Albert Simmen, was convicted but recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholas Fredericks and Emma Fredericks his wife, indicted for larceny, is on trial.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Third Annual Conference—Third Days' Proceedings—The Centennial and the Sabbath—Marion Harland on "Our Daughters."

The prayer meeting yesterday morning at nine o'clock was conducted by Mrs. R. Pearsall Smith, of the Philadelphia delegation, and was largely attended. The business meeting opened promptly at half-past nine. After singing a hymn and reading reports from the Associations of Washington City, Newark, N. J., Montreal and other cities, Miss Allen, a colored woman, read a report from the Woman's Relief Society, of Philadelphia. She was very earnest in her manner, and at the conclusion of her reading was heartily applauded by the large audience. Reports were next read from the different branches of the Pittsburgh Christian Association, viz: The Aged Woman's Home, Sheltering Arms, Young Women's Reading Home, Temporary Home, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Gilmore Mission and Industrial School, Ladies' Depository and Employment Office. Report from committees, on Regular Visitors of Hospitals, Young Ladies Christian Association of East Liberty &c.

THE CENTENNIAL AND THE SABBATH.

After these reports a resolution was next presented to the meeting from this conference in regard to steps that might possibly avail in securing the closing of The Centennial Exposition on the Sabbath —thus preventing a cause for much evil.

WHEREAS, There exists in the minds of very many persons in our city a deep and increasing anxiety in regard to the observance of the Sabbath and a fear lest the coming Centennial Exposition should tend to increase the evil of Sunday desecration.

Resolved, That we, the inter-convention of the Women's Christian Association, do earnestly appeal to the executive committee to close the exhibition on Sunday and thus prevent it from becoming a means of wide-spread desecration of the day.

This resolution was unanimously passed by the convention. Notice was given in regard to meetings of different committees and the meeting adjourned until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order and proposed that two verses be sung from the hymn,

"Nearer, my God, to Thee,"

after which the minutes of the morning's meeting were read; then a half hour was spent in discussing Mrs. Pennyfather's paper, after which the meeting moved to the large audience room that all might be well accommodated. After singing, the President announced the paper of Mrs. Terhune (Marion Harland) on the subject of

"OUR DAUGHTERS."

Mrs. Terhune was escorted to the desk by Mrs. Magoffin and at once read her well prepared essay with ease, evincing that she was fully at home in presenting this important subject. Mrs. Terhune is of medium size, thoughtful countenance, modest appearance and in voice lacks that round, full tone which enables a large audience to listen with satisfactory ease. The drift of the paper seemed to be to enlist mother and daughter in securing culture and refinement for our young girls and endeavoring by every possible means to have them fitted for practical life—saying that a knowledge of household duties should be encouraged to use their brain more—to be taught that they live in a busy world and that every one as soon as possible should have something definite to do. The daughter should learn some handicraft by which she can be self-reliant and if she have not need of engaging daily in this she be fitted for many leisure hours by a house of practical import that shall tend to make her useful.

At the close of the address one verse was sung of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name." The meeting then opened for discussion. Several ladies participated in the discussion, after which a paper was read by Mrs. Davis, of Cleveland, on the topic of "Boarding homes," treating of the mental and spiritual aspect in the origin of these homes. A warm hearted Christian woman, and one of some culture, recommended a literary society among the inmates, for the development of talent, by use of which have been furnished these comfortable homes; officers to be chosen among themselves, that they may learn to entertain and be more closely united in good works.

After singing, the conference adjourned to meet in the evening, in this church, at 7½ o'clock.

The delegates were then escorted in a body to the Industrial Exposition, in accordance with the invitation extended them by the Executive Committee of the Exposition.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Nuptial Ceremonies of Hon. H. H. McCormick and Miss Pattie Sharon.

The Cadiz, Ohio, *Republican* contains the following description of the marriage of the Hon. H. H. McCormick, a well known member of the Pittsburgh bar, and Miss Pattie Sharon, daughter of Joseph Sharon, Esq., of Cadiz, which took place on the 7th instant:

The sun that had been clouded the day before, showed its smiling face on the wedding day, and when withdrawn the moon came promptly to the rescue. The evening was all that could be desired.

The handsome residence of Joseph Sharon, Esq., is too well known to be described. The grounds were lighted up with Chinese lanterns, and from the tower of the house the clear lamps shone forth. There was a "light in the window" that night for many honored guests.

It is not necessary to describe the many attractions of the house. The happy faces, fine paintings, bright eyes, fragrant flowers, musical voices, luxurious table, and pretty dresses were never surpassed in Eastern Ohio—never any place. The beautiful boquets in which the rose—damask, white and tube—seemed to strive in friendly rivalry to excel each other—mingled with geranium, and heliotrope, fuschia, carnation, verbena, and a whole charming sisterhood of flowers, delighted the eye by their thousand-hued forms of beauty, and filled the house with their delicate fragrance. These things revealed that an event of more than ordinary importance was to occur. Cadiz was about to send out on the matrimonial sea a life-bark containing two persons; one of her fairest girls, and a brave stranger who had won the prize.

Miss Pattie Sharon, is the only daughter of Joseph Sharon, Esq. The marriage occurred on her twenty-fifth birth day. She certainly was a beautiful bride, and never appeared better than on the evening she stood before the altar.

Her dress was of white silk, elaborately trimmed with point du chesse lace and orange buds and blossoms. The front of the skirt was trimmed in folds of tulle headed with elegant rows of fine flowers mingled with leaves of rose and fern. One side was caught up with bunches of fernand daisies of velvet; the other with bows of silk and orange blossoms. The entire train was made in box plaiting. The bottom of the skirt was trimmed in knife plaiting, and was fastened with a heavy silk cord. The waist was laced up the back reaching high on the neck, and was square in front. Orange buds and blossoms were in profusion about the neck and pendant from the shoulders. The sleeves were tight, reaching to the elbows, from which a fall of point du chesse lace nearly touched the wrist. The veil of tulle covered the face and touched the floor on either side. It was fastened to the head with a beautiful crescent of orange bloom. The only jewelry worn were solitaire diamond ear drops, the gift of the groom, and a bright eyed ring that doubtless came from the same source.

H. H. McCormick, Esq., the fortunate groom, is a lawyer of Pittsburgh, and has for several years taken a prominent part in the politics of his city and State. He was member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives during the years 1863 and 1864; and was chosen speaker in the latter year. He is a man of fine person, cultured mind and polite address.

The attendants were Mr. John Sharon (the bride's brother) and Miss Emma

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

OLERILLALLEN is dead and PERSHING is in *articulo mortis*.

IT IS fortunate for the Democratic papers in this State that the campaign is drawing to a close. They fired away all their ammunition long ago.

LOST, strayed or stolen—a Democratic Rooster from the office of the *Post*. From the somber color of his plumage he has been mistaken for a crow; but as the crow has all been taken out of him, that mistake is not now likely to happen.

AMERICAN geographical books are not extensively read in England. An American lady recently gave birth to a child in an English railroad carriage, and the accounts in the papers state that she and her husband "sailed from Arkansas, New Jersey."

THE astounding rhetorical screech of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, following his receipt of the election news from Ohio, reminds one of ancient PISTOL'S impassioned threat: "All hell shall stir for this!" He ate his leek, notwithstanding.

THE Philadelphia *Times*—TOM COLLINS' paper—had two editorials in type on the financial question, awaiting the result of the Ohio election. One was in favor of inflation and the other against it; but the returns from Ohio knocked the inflation article into pi.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* states that the great Roman Catholic cathedral which it has been determined to build in that city is to be the pet hobby of Cardinal MANNING. He does not expect to see it finished, however, and thinks it may not be completed for a hundred years.

THE refusal of General BARTLETT to run on the Democratic ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts has completely upset the calculations of the Democratic managers, and so weakened their ticket that the general opinion is that a Republican victory in November will be exceptionally easy.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "wood screws manufactured of so-called Bessemer steel" are subject to a specific duty of eight and eleven cents per pound according to length, and do not come within the provision of the tariff providing for the admission of screws of any other metal than iron at thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

THE test cases in the United States Circuit Court against certain Richmond, Va., merchants for failure to stamp bank checks, have gone against the Government, on the ruling of the Court that the jury, in order to convict, must be satisfied that the defendants intended to defraud the Government of its revenue. All similar suits elsewhere will now be dismissed.

A BADLY bothered Irish Democrat thus appeals to Judge PERSHING for information. The probabilities are that he won't get it:

"An' now, Misther Pershing, darlint,
Or you're a sinner's sliff I'll be bould,
To ax the true Dimmykrat doctrine,
Is this safe for a poor lye to hould.
Sure it isn't mesilf that is wantin'
With Redikle lies to be fooled—
Is Dimmykrat made but paypur,
Or ould-fashioned silver an' gould?"

THE English farmers are just now rejoicing over two new varieties of American potatoes, known as the Snowflake and the Dawn. Experiments having been tried with them, the results show the production of 638 pounds from one pound of the former, and no less than 1,082½ pounds from one pound of the latter, which is pronounced the largest yield on record. The quality is also said to be superior to any potato hitherto known in that country.

THE clash between the Black Hills Indians and the hot-headed gold hunters is sure to come, sooner or later. The following local item from the Sioux City *Journal* is suggestive, in this connection:

"The Black Hills excitement has not all died away, and in fact there is considerable being done hereabouts in a quiet manner. Several parties yesterday outfitted in this city with the intention of making their way without much ado into the reputed gold country to pass the winter."

THE United States Circuit Court of Virginia has just decided an important question, which is of particular interest to the mercantile community. It is to the effect that a judgment on a negotiable note executed by one member of a firm, in the name of the firm, with a waiver of homestead, binds all the members by such waiver, although the other may not have expressly authorized nor had any knowledge of such waiver at the time of the execution of the note.

THE President of the Board of Centennial Commissioners states that very little interest is shown in the way of illustrating the progress of naval architecture. This should not be. It is suggested that naval experts at our naval stations contribute specimens of ships of the last century, rigged in the style of that day, and of more modern ships, before iron-clads and rams came into use, and some of the present day. Our merchant ship builders should also be invited to give us specimens of that class of vessels.

"TILDEN" is the figurehead of "reform" in New York, but Boss KELLY pulls the wires, and the thieves, burglars, highwaymen and murderers of New York city manipulate him. Recorder HACKETT, having made himself a terror to the criminal classes, and given a point-blank refusal to remove "reliable, unbribable and discreet" court officers at the dictation of a Tammany committee, the Boss has thrown him overboard for a more ductile and plastic man, and there are yells of rejoicing in all the slums and stews of the place.

A HARRISBURG correspondent of the New York *Sun* having stated that "there is not a very hearty disposition on the part of the State Treasury Investigating Committee to enforce the attendance of witnesses," the Philadelphia *Bulletin* pithily explains that the exact thing that the committee wants to do in this connection is to avoid investigating the Treasury, for it is well aware that if it does obtain the truth it will be compelled to acquit Mr. MACKEY of the charges made against him, which would be a very dreadful thing for a Democratic committee to do on the very eve of an election.

IN ORDER to increase, as far as possible, the utility of the various reports of the Bureau of Statistics, special efforts are being made to secure their publication at the very earliest date compatible with thorough accuracy in the published figures. The Washington *Republican* says it is expected that the annual report on commerce and navigation for the last fiscal year will be completed and published in a shorter time by several weeks than any previous report since the organization of the Bureau, the first five statements having already been sent to the printer, and the remainder of the manuscript being in a very forward state of preparation.

THE returns of the foreign commerce of New York for September, just published, show a very marked decline in comparison with former years. In 1872, September brought thirty-six millions of foreign goods; and in 1873 and 1874 the same month gave about thirty-one millions, while for the last month the total landed there was only twenty-four and a half millions. The customs duties also show a material decline, the falling off in September being upward of a million dollars. The total importations for the past nine months aggregate $275,416,059, a decrease of $40,778,806 compared with the corresponding period of last year, and $40,170,177 compared with 1873. The total exports for the month were $3,134,249 less than during September last year, and $6,552,669 below 1873. Exclusive of specie, the total shows a decrease of $2,257,620 and $6,335,948, respectively. The shipments of domestic merchandise aggregate $18,974,565, a decrease of $2,228,736 from last year, and $6,114,884 from 1873. For the past nine months the total exports amounted to $247,267,584, a decrease of $11,555,110 and $9,553,352 respectively from the corresponding period of 1874 and 1873. We are purchasing fewer foreign goods, and this is encouraging; since if the present economic process continues, our wheat, cotton and other products will eventually make better times for everybody.

REMARKABLE PREHISTORIC DISCOVERY.

Professor JAMES R. GAGE, of Washington city, an eminent geologist and mineralogist, who has recently been engaged in making extensive explorations regarding the works of the ancient Mound builders, reports the discovery of a very remarkable wall in Claiborne county, eighteen miles east of Port Gibson, Mississippi. The discovery has been incidentally mentioned in several papers within the course of a few days, but they do not appear to have realized a tithe of its antiquarian and archæological interest and importance. We condense the particulars of the discovery from the Professor's statement in the Washington *Republican*. It appears that blocks of the stone have been taken by the farmers for building purposes for many years, and it has formed a general quarry for furnishing large blocks of stone. But the farmers have never, it seems, been aware of the antiquarian importance of this wall, which is claimed to be coeval with or anterior to that of HADRIAN'S famous wall in England. Professor GAGE employed laborers and uncovered a portion of the wall twenty feet in width and a hundred and seventy-five feet in length; but on removing the soil here and there he traced it six hundred feet. The workmen uncovered the wall to a depth of six feet, but lower than this the excavations were not continued. Large forest trees of pine and oak, several hundred years old, are growing on top of the wall. The blocks are limestone and belong to the tertiary formation. They were hewn out of this formation and are three feet in length, twenty inches in width and twenty-two inches in thickness. One of these blocks has been shipped to Philadelphia for the Centennial. The wall from which it was taken forms two sides of a rectangle, one part running east and west and the other north and south. The excavations were made near the angle. Three miles due south from this point another portion of the wall reappears on the banks of Bayou Pierre, which, as the name implies, is a creek, making it a large expository, and it is therefore judged that this is a continuation of the ancient wall. The wall was built on the side of a ridge overlooking a swamp which, in ancient times, was evidently the bed of a lake, and the inference is that the wall was erected by the ancient occupants as a barrier against an enemy, or possibly as an ancient levee or dyke erected for the protection of the inhabitants against the encroachments of the lake or the waters of the Mississippi. From other evidences of the wide extent of this wall, as described by Professor GAGE, it appears that it included a large area of land, covering probably four hundred square miles, and extending to the Mississippi river. The locality where the wall exists is in the neighborhood of the Natchez Indians, who were found in a state of considerable civilization when first visited by the French, and these remains, it is conjectured by Professor GAGE, had some connection with the occupation by the warlike ancestors of this interesting and famous tribe.

THE October trees are now in the full glory of their annual dress parade. The elms and hickories are arrayed in their garbs of yellow and bronze, and the beeches in robes that gleam as if dipped in molten gold. Showiest of all are the maples, which are absolutely splendid in their autumn regalia. Some of them show an array of pale gold, others a brilliant, intense golden blaze, while others still are conspicuous in their flaming robes of scarlet. We sometimes smile at the taste exhibited by savage or uneducated nations in their selection of colors; but was ever mortal so gorgeously apparelled as are the trees to-day? And yet, from the delicate shading, and the toning down by the interspersed neutral tints, all is in harmony. Trees are the most beautiful things in nature. In their friendliness every leaf seems to whisper good will, and they take one so lovingly into companionship that if he have a solitary spark of the true tree-worship in his soul, his affection goes out to them instinctively. What wonder that the Druids imagined sanctity in trees, or that our own aborigines committed the keeping of their dead to the spreading branches of some oak or maple? One might be excused even error in this cause of true conservation, and receive forgiveness for misquoting COWPER as to make him pronounce a curse upon a man who needlessly destroys a tree.

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been tendered the position of United States Circuit Judge, made vacant by the death of Judge Woodruff.

Hon. Carl Schurz has been confined to his room since last Saturday evening, with a sprained foot, got from trying to perambulate a St. Louis sidewalk.

Adam Seitz, a man eighty years old, has applied for admission to the German Orphan Asylum in Baltimore, saying he is an orphan, and has heard the institution was provided for such.

Mrs. Daniels, of Iowa, deserves an ivory medal. She recently went to the dentist's and at one sitting had thirty teeth extracted. The dentist's arm ached for a week, and when he got through he fainted, but Mrs. Daniels said "It dig'edt hurk her got wung siggie bit."

Dr. Jonathan Bosh of Allisonville, Ind., is under arrest for trifling with the affections of Miss Lemon. This is a sad case in every way. In the natural order of things the Lemon should have been the one to have soured on the other, thinking his protestations all bosh.

The absurdities of litigation reached a climax in a New York court not long ago, when a child of three years was placed on the witness stand and urged to plead to a case of aggravated assault. "Why," said the Judge, "this is a farce"; and so it was. The defendant was discharged. His parents and those of another boy had married, and the children were made parties to the proceedings.

Thomas Haviant, a wealthy French tradesman, has probably left the most remarkable will on record. Among a number of singular bequests was one instituting at the annual village *fete* a race with pigs ridden by boys or men. The rider of the winning pig was to have a prize of $400 on condition that he wear mourning for the deceased during two years after the race. The municipality accepted the bequest, and the first race was recently held according to the conditions.

An Immense Painting.

The steamship France lately brought to New York the celebrated dioramic painting of the "Siege of Paris," on which thirty of the best Parisian artists have been working for months. A tornado once destroyed the half finished picture. The canvas is 300 feet long and 50 feet high, and ten large wagons were necessary to carry it to the cars. Half of the expenses of transportation are borne by the French Government, which has taken much interest in the work. This magnificent painting, after remaining on exhibition awhile in New York, will be in the art gallery at Philadelphia as one of the sight of 1876.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: The fact that ex-Governor Fenton has returned to the Republican camp is now beyond question, a letter from him, to the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, appearing in one of the morning journals, in which he declares for the Republican State ticket. He accords the Democracy full credit for their efforts at reform, but intimates that their heresies on the national finances quite outweigh their virtues in that respect. The Democratic leaders appear to be of opinion now that about all of the other prominent leaders of the so-called "Liberal" movement will be back in the Republican camp before the next Presidential campaign has fairly opened.

The gallant young men of Louisville have raised the banner of revolt by forming an "anti-lift-your-hat-to-a-woman society." This is probably on account of the bricks which the masculine Louisvillians are in the habit of carrying in their *chapeaux*.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Iowa had no use for such a Shepherd.

"Ohio do love thee!" sings the *Graphic*.

Iowa is a good judge of Gubernatorial timber.

Gassaway is the suggestive name of one of California's poets.

Green Lake, Colorado, has been stocked with 60,000 mountain and salmon trout.

The Richmond *Whig*, one of the oldest papers in the South, is advertised for sale.

Whittier finely calls Autumn the period of "the fatal triumph of the perfect year."

Tice, it appears, has ordered an infernal zephyr for the 25th of December—Christmas.

A hard winter is predicted because of the great number of burdocks on the cows' tails.

Stanley has got what Robert Collyer calls "clear grit," if ever there is any such thing.

New York says her business is improving. Wish we could say as much of her morals.

All the elevators along the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad are full of wheat.

Epitaph for Cary. "He made a pit and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made."

The Winchester Rifle White Line Democracy is the crack name for them down in Mississippi.

Bill Allen declared he would "die standing." Now let his friends tip him over and bury him.

That stupidest of all barbarisms, the whipping post, is to be re-established in Democratic Texas.

Four ice houses were burned in Boston the other day, their contents, of course, being reduced to ashes.

Pittsburghers visiting Paris will find files of the COMMERCIAL at the *Herald* bureau, 61 Avenue De L'Opera.

And now Wendell Phillips is called "the Lucifer of American politics." He is certainly a matchless orator.

Feeling noses for drinks is the popular method in Southern Indiana. The one that has the worst chill treats.

Nearly $275,000 a month is paid out for labor in the silver mines of Houghton and Keweenaw counties, Michigan.

Now who would have supposed a Quaker would go to Helen Hunt for a wife? Yet this is what a Colorado Friend has done.

Judge Adams, who was elected to the Supreme Bench of Iowa, is one of the most learned and conscientious lawyers in the West.

Sam. Cary is overhauling his old temperance lectures, with the view of disguising himself as a crusader, and returning to his old business.

Healthy progress. Michigan's new census shows a total population of 1,334,031, an increase of 140,972 as compared with the census of 1870.

The New York Supreme Court holds that the voluntary enlistment of an alien in the militia of that State is as binding as the act of a citizen. Correct.

Schroeder's air-ship, now under construction at Baltimore, will be completed in two or three days. So will his life, if he goes up in the machine.

Canada cherishes the sweet project of reciprocal trade with the United States as one of the things that will hasten the millenium in that country.

A great prairie fire has been raging in Kansas during the past week. Large quantities of hay, grain and straw in the stack have been destroyed.

Now is the time to inspect the muskrats, the beavers, the bark of the trees, and the squirrels' nests, to find out what sort of a winter we are going to have.

Contrary to expectation, the precentage of increase in the receipts of the Postoffice Department for the last fiscal year was only about one and a half per cent.

The exposition business did not "pan out" very well anywhere this year. That of Cincinnati was not nearly so largely attended as usual, and there will be none held there next year.

Colonel Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, whose brain is a lead mine, says he holds no grudge against the man who "salted" the mine, but wants to "wipe out past memories of an unpleasant nature."

Juggernaut is in a bad way, owing to the all of a stone from his pagoda at Pooree. The fall of a stone is a serious matter, as there is a prophecy that when the first stone is unfastened the temple shall not stand. The temple was built in the middle of the twelfth century, and during the last seven hundred years not a trowel has been laid upon it in the way of repairs.

STATE NEWS.

Births in Harrisburg for September, 97; deaths, 43.

Centre county's corn crop is the largest for many years.

The hills about Erie were covered with snow on the 12th.

Johnstown had its first snow storm, this season on the 12th inst.

A Centre county clover stalk measures four feet five inches in length.

The buckwheat crop in Lycoming county has been injured by late rains.

In Lebanon county there is a lady ninety-five years old who does her own housework.

Typhoid fever it prevailing to a considerable extent in the upper part of Perry county.

When a Lancaster youth stays with her until twelve, he says he's been "visiting a sick child."

The oil men of Petrolia are moving in the matter of organizing an Oil Exchange at that place.

At the Centre county fair, Charles Schroyer was awarded a prize for walking five miles in forty minutes.

In demolishing an old building in Philadelphia, recently, 200 old Hessian soldier hats were found secreted in the rafters.

On Saturday Judge Gamble, of Lycoming county, sentenced twenty-two prisoners—eight to the Eastern Penitentiary.

On last Sunday the Father Mathew societies of Luzerne county had a parade at Carbondale with six thousand members in line.

The Bucks county fair at Doylestown closed on Saturday. It was very successful; the receipts from all sources exceeded $10,000.

The Venango County Teachers' Institute will be held in Oil City, commencing next Monday, and continuing in session four days.

When a Williamsport butcher has bad meat condemned, he takes it home, turns it into bologna and gives it to the people in that shape.

The several parties that have been engaged in making a survey of Lake Erie and Erie harbor have broken up and left for their homes.

The *Apollo Lacon* is the latest news paper enterprise. It is published at Apollo, Armstrong county. Jennie Stentz, editress and proprietress.

Dr. Hembold, of Buchu fame, escaped from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, near Philadelphia, on Sunday, and was captured and returned on Tuesday.

There is some talk of taking the old Drake derrick—the first erected in the oil region—to the Centennial. It is still standing and in a good state of preservation.

On Saturday afternoon a four-year-old daughter of John Ryan, of South Bethlehem, was accidentally so badly burned that she died at ten o'clock the same evening.

Two eagles were shot in North Coventry, Chester county, one measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings, by Henry Hallman, the other by Eli Root, five feet five inches.

On the 5th inst., William and Harriet Moses, of Charleston, Chester county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. About two hundred guests were present.

In the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Erie, there has been operating this past season 101 cheese factories, which have produced the total amount of 12,567,700 pounds of cheese.

The "limited mail" goes with unlimited vim. The Duncannen *Record* says the Sunday mail bag for that place went on after it left the cars until it knocked down a panel of Mr. John Wood's pale fence.

The Masontown correspondent of the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says that Crawford Springer lived seventy-two years in that place, in the house he was born, and slept in the same corner in which he was born all that time.

The Gibbs Sterrett Manufacturing Company at Corry, are engaged in making extensive repairs at their shops in that place. Next month they will put on a large force of hands to get out the requisite number of their Climax mower and reapers which the Grangers are purchasing in large quantities.

Joseph Shenaman, of West Pikeland township, Chester county, aged about seventy-one years, was found dead in his orchard Friday on morning, October 8. He was picking apples while the family were milking, and on their return to the house, he was found lying on the ground entirely dead. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "death from natural causes."

An unknown man died at the Leonard House in Altoona from convulsions last week. His age appeared to be about forty-five years. Four dollars and three cents was all the money found on his person. No papers were found by which he could be identified.

Captain John Perry, of Petersburg, the only remaining one of Commodore Perry's sailors who fought on Lake Erie, promises to be at the Centennial next year. He is eighty-four years old, and has a gold medal awarded him by Congress in 1860 for his services in that battle.

Hanover, York county, has lost by death one of its local celebrities, Mr. George Gitt, better known as "the hermit." For some twenty years past he has been living as a recluse in a small house on the outskirts of the borough, doing his own farming and housekeeping, and secluding himself, except at rare intervals, from his fellows.

David Engle, of Logansville, Centre county, whilst out gunning the other day, met with a sad accident. His rifle becoming fast in some brush he pulled it toward him by the muzzle, this movement caused the hammer to spring and the gun went off. The ball struck his left arm and shattered it terribly between the elbow and wrist.

Mr. James Smith, aged eighty-one years, died recently in Strattonville, Clarion county. He was born in Massachusetts, and when a boy ran away from home and shipped aboard a merchantman and crossed the Atlantic twice, after which he enlisted in the United States navy, on board the frigate Constitution, engaging in the capture of the Guerierre. He was respected where he lived, and altogether his life was remarkable.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 12th inst. says: At an early hour this morning the inanimate body of Mrs. Williams of Minersville, was found in the bed to which she had retired the previous night in apparently good health. This lady appeared to be as well as usual yesterday, and was at the Millville lockup during the afternoon for the purpose of making a complaint against several boys who had been throwing stones and other missiles against her house. Although very aged she showed no signs of illness whatever, and hence her death was very sudden and unexpected.

The Scranton *Republican* says: On Monday of last week Hughie McIntyre, a little boy ten years of age, disappeared suddenly from his home at Carbondale and has not been seen since. He set out for school in the morning, but neither arrived their nor returned home. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes and wore buttoned shoes. His first and second fingers on the left hand were cut off to the first joints. His friends will pay a liberal reward for his recovery, and are exceedingly anxious about him. Information respecting him will be received by J. Martin Holdich at Carbondale.

The Maintenance of Health.

The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it imparts unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver, bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependent. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters.

Consumption Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will conquer the death of the patient, they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food laying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are the seats of sores, and ulcerated, the case for which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

Northeast corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on all sums of $5 and upwards, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in June and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,

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And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*

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The only work that explains the use, nature and compass of the Stops, with the manner of combining them. *A thorough Book for the Student.* PRICE, $2 50.

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Teaches thoroughly the technics of the Piano-Forte, and prepares the student for Harmony, Thorough-Bass and Composition. THE BEST WORK EVER PUBLISHED for both teacher and scholar.
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
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Cloaks, Suits AND COSTUMES.

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Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,

Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantеens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
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Blankets, Flannels,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
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Nos. 165, 167

As original and to prevent
The four columns below will

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Fashionable and Serviceable, at Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Our present display of New Fall and Winter Dress Goods has never been equalled by any previous exhibition, either in extent, variety or lowness of prices.

BLACK CASHMERES,

An Immense Stock, all qualities, from 50c per yard to $2 75.

Black Mohair Alpacas,

Most Decided Bargains, at all Prices, from 25c to 87½c.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Cashmeres, Alpacas, Serges, Sateens, Etc.,

In all the New Colors.

GRAND DISPLAY OF THE

New Fall Styles in Plaids,

From 12½c to $2 per yard.

Black and Colored Dress Goods,

Most Remarkable Bargains, from Lowest to Finest Qualities.

All the Popular Bargains in Dress Goods Offered in the American Markets, from 12½ to 25c per yard.

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THE LOWEST

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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOW PRICES.

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WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

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DRY GOODS.

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Imitation of our Style of Ad-
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Our many Customers in this Vicinity, Strangers and others visiting our city, and residents of Western and Southern States who order Goods from us by Mail, are respectfully informed that all Departments of the House are now filled with New Fall and Winter Goods of Every Description.

Six Stories of the Building, Equaling in Size Eighteen Large Store-rooms, Filled with Goods!

Enables us to Offer Inducements to Buyers Unsurpassed, if Equalled.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF

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Overdresses and Costumes,
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Shawls of All Kinds.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

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Will open on Tuesday, October 5th,

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New Plaids and Mixtures, Cashmeres, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Trimmings, Tidian Braids, in all

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Full Lines Ladies and Misses Wings, Tips, Velvets, Velveteens,

BLACK DR

IN ALL GRADES OF

Close Cash and Short Time Buyers examine.

WHOLESALE

MEDICAL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 14, 1875.

A case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court which is of considerable interest to banks and bankers, and which will probably finally settle an important question of construction. The case is that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, Peter C. Dearing. The question is relative to the construction of the thirtieth section of the National Banking act relative to the taking of usurious interest and the penalties therefor. The section enacts, first, that national banks may take the rate of interest prescribed by the law of the State or Territory where it is located; second, that where there is no State or Territorial law on the subject, national banks may charge seven per cent. interest; and third, enacting that where a greater than legal rate of interest has been charged, the amount of interest so charged is forfeited; and excepting *bona fide* bills of exchange payable elsewhere than at the place of purchase from the provisions of the section. The question has several times come up whether the intention of the third or penal clause is to provide penalties for the violation of State usury laws, or only in cases where there being no such law the second provision of the section referred to comes into play. The question has frequently come up for judicial decision in New York of late, where the penalties for usury are very severe, involving loss of the entire debt, and fines and imprisonment if pushed so far. Judge Wallace, of the United States District Court of the Northern district, of New York recently held that the national banks are exempt from the provisions of the State law. As the text of his decision has not been published we cannot give the grounds on which he bases his opinion. We can say parenthetically here that the State banks of New York were in 1870 by an act of the Legislature made amenable to the same legal penalties for usury as the national banks, so that if Judge Wallace's opinion stands, the penalties of the New York law are made inoperative so far as regards the leading banking corporations, while private lenders are still exposed to the antiquated and mischievous provisions of that law.

It may be said that Judge Wallace's opinion stands in good company. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the Supreme Court of Ohio have both held that State penalties for usury do not apply to national banks, the former tribunal expressly stating that they were exempt from the usury laws of New York. The lower courts of New York since 1882, and 1880 have all taken the same view until recently, when in the case of the First National Bank of Whitehall the Court of Appeals took the other view, six of the seven judges concurring. Judge Rapallo rendered the decision, in which he held that the national banks are subject to the United States law only as regards their relations to the Treasury, and that in their business as private corporations they are subject to the laws of the States where they are severally located. In support of this view, the language of the United States Supreme Court in National Bank *vs.* Commonwealth was quoted to the effect that the national banks are subject to the State laws, and are governed in their daily course of business far more by the laws of the State than of the Union, instancing their contracts, their right to acquire and transfer property, their right to sue and be sued for debts; and says that only where a State law prevents them from discharging their duty to the Government that it becomes inoperative. In accordance with this view Judge Rapallo's opinion construed the third clause of the section in point to provide penalties only for such cases as those referred to in the preceding clause where there were no State laws on the subject. A similar decision was given by the Court of Appeals, in the case now pending at Washington, and the *Bankers' Magazine*, from which most of the facts given above are taken, seems to be of the opinion that this view is the correct one, notwithstanding the weight of authority on the other side, and that the United States Supreme Court will sustain the decision of the State court.

Writers and publicists of reputation will not differ much as to the propriety or effect of the various usury laws on the statute books throughout the country. The Supreme Court, however, will have to rule only on the construction of existing legislation, and its opinion will be received with much interest. It is worth noting that the effect of a decision sustaining the opinion of the New York Court of Appeals would have exactly the opposite effect in this State to what it would have in New York. There the penalties in the State law are far heavier than those of the National Bank act. Here, while the rate of legal interest is less than that allowed by national law, the penalty for taking a greater rate is only a forfeiture of the excess, which makes the Pennsylvania law practically the mildest of the two.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 14, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1865	119⅛			119¼	
5-20's, 1865, new	119			119	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120			120¼	
5-20's, 1867	120			120¼	
5-20's, 1868	118⅞			118¾	
10-40's	117			117⅛	
15-40's, coupons	123½			123½	
Currency 6's	124			124	
Western Union Tel.	74¾	74¾		74⅝	
Pacific Mail					
Adams Express	36			36	
Wells Fargo Express	101½			101½	
United States Ex.	78¼			78¼	
New York Central	102⅞			102⅞	
Erie	24¾			24¾	
Do preferred	34			34	
Harlem	131			131	
Do preferred	131			131	
Michigan Central	103			103	
Michigan Southern	55¾			55¾	
Chicago & Northw'n	34¾	34¾		34¾	
Do preferred	64			64	
Rock Island	103			103	
St. Paul common	32	32		32	
Do preferred	62¾			62¾	
Fort Wayne	98¾			98¾	
Chicago & Alton	94½			94½	
Do preferred	102			102	
Illinois Central	105½			105½	
Indiana Central	3½			3½	
Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛			37⅛	
Cleveland & Pitts.	90			90	
Delaware & Lack	118¾			118¾	
Pittsburg & Ft. W.	115			115	
Union Pac. stock	87¾			87¾	
Central Pac. stock	106½			106½	
Union Pac. bds	105½			105½	
GOVERNMENTS.					
U. S. coupons, 1881	123	5-20's, 1868			120½
6-20's, 1865	119½	New 5's			115¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's			117
5-20's, 1865, new	119	15-40's, coupons			117
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's			125

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50½	50⅝	55¾
Reading	13¼	....	53½
United Co's of N. J	10¾	10⅝	62
Oil Creek	....	....	61¾
Lehigh Valley	....	....	92¾
Allegheny Valley	....	....	46
Central Transp'n Co.	....	....	52¾
Empire Transp'n Co.	74½	75	75

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Money easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $292,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $114,000. Clearings $55,000,000. Bankers' balls 478@482.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 116¾, fell off to 116⅝, advanced to 116¾ and closed at 116¾. Rates paid for borrowing were ⅛ 3-32, 7-64, 5-64, 1-16 and finally 1-32 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm in sympathy with gold; offerings limited. Railroad bonds firm and an active business reported. Union Pacific sold at 103@103¼. Sinking funds advanced to 85¼ and Central Pacific to 106¾. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne firsts sold at 113⅞. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds at 79. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eights advanced to 116. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds 85¼. Michigan Central sevens sold at 102⅞. Ohio and Mississippi seconds declined to 63⅝. Toledo and Wabash and Chicago, Rock Island and Milwaukee firsts to 97¾. One lot of forty thousand dollars, Cleveland and Pittsburgh consolidated sinking fund, brought 105. In State bonds, Tennessee old declined to 49. Other changes unimportant. Stocks at the opening were less active, Lake Shore, Northwestern and Missouri Pacific. The last named was weaker and declined from 17⅝ to 16¾. Lake Shore rose to 38¾. Northwestern to 35⅝, preferred to 69¼. Rock Island to 103, St. Paul to 32¾ and Ohio and Mississippi to 16¾, closing at about the best prices of the day. Western Union recovered from 74 to 74⅝, with the last named sales at the highest figures. Pacific Mail rallied from 34½ to 36¼. New York Central advanced to 103 and Erie to 24¾, but the last named reacted ¼ per cent. in final dealings. Union Pacific sold at 88¾@87, and St. Paul preferred at 62@62¾. Other changes slight. The market closed active and strong. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 106,000 shares, of which 7,200 were Pacific Mail, 38,400 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern common, 2,300 St. Paul common, 3,800 Lake Shore, 3,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,100 Union Pacific and 11,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	74¼	Rock Island	103
Pacific Mail	36⅛	St. Paul	32¾
Adams Express	100	Do preferred	62
Wells Fargo Ex	78¼	Wabash	5½
American Ex	65	Do preferred	
United States Ex	78¼	Fort Wayne	98¾
New York Central	102⅞	Terre Haute	5½
Erie	24¾	Do preferred	
Do preferred	34	Chicago & Alton	94½
Harlem	131	Do preferred	102
Do preferred	131	Illinois Central	105½
Mich. Central	54⅜	Indiana Central	3½
Lake Shore	38¾	Sterling'n & Q'ny	110
Illinois Central	105½	Hannibal & St. Joe	17
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. pref	6¾
Chicago & Northw'n	35⅛	Quicksilver	15
Do preferred	69¼	Do preferred	40
N. J. Central	103⅝	Central Pac. bds	106½
		Union Pac. bds	105½

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123	5-20's, 1868	120½
6-20's, 1865	119½	New 5's	115¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	117
5-20's, 1865, new	119	15-40's, coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	125

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	49	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	48		

LONDON, October 14.—The Bank of England to-day fixed the rate of discount at 3½ per cent. The issue and banking deposits at the close of business yesterday were about £25,925,000, £1,230,000 less than last week. There has been further withdrawal. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent, or ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾, ex-coupon; do 1867, 107⅛; 10-40's, 104¾; new fives, 103¾; ex-coupon. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 14⅝; preferred 32¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—Gold 116¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 5 49@5 50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 14, 1875. {

In commercial circles to-day there was a steady movement of merchandise, making a fair aggregate of business. There was a steady tone to prices, with little new to note except the arrival of a car of new ear corn from Kansas, which sold at 46c per bushel.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report are as follows:

Flour bbls	1,302	Apples, bbls	3,420
Corn, bus	400	Wheat, bus	3,250
Barley, bus	4,750	Rye, bus	1,200
Oats, bus	4,527	Butter, pkgs	43
Bacon, lbs	25,000	Potatoes, bus	1,425
Hay, bales	650		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet but steady. Wheat is in good milling demand at easy prices. Old wheat is rather more inquired after. Pennsylvania red winter, $1 45@1 48 per bushel; for amber, $1 45@1 48 for red winter; now wheat is in good demand for strictly sound grades. Michigan white wheat is selling at $1 40@1 43 per bushel; prime sound amber red winter at $1 36@1 38. Corn continues rather dull and weak. We note the arrival of a car of new corn from Kansas, which sold at 46c per bushel. We quote shelled at 70@71c. ₱ bu-hel for prime yellow; 69@70c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; ear corn, 71@72c, per bushel for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed. Oats were fairly active at steady prices. We quote Western white at 48@49c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 45@46c; dark to light mixed, 43@45c. Barley is active and steady for prime grades. We quote at $1 30@1 35 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for coarse; Canada barley off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is fairly active at 87@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market presents no new features, a steady jobbing trade being noted. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: Superfine, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; extra, $4 60@5 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 50@5 75; red winter flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice family grades of spring wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota at $7 25 and new red winter wheat flour at $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $7 75. Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 00. Sales from store were effected at $23 00@24 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; coarse middlings at $1 00@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 35@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 30@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues firm with an active demand. We quote choice cooking apples at $3 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $1 95@2 05 for prime mediums; navies $2 10@2 20.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@32c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote new buckwheat flour at $4 00 per cwt.

BUTTER—The demand for the best grades is active at firm prices. We quote extra creamery rolls at 36@38c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy was steady at 28@30c; fair to good 22@26c; common to fair 16@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted steady at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are in fair demand at $4 00@4 50 ₱ box.

CHESTNUTS—Sales were made to-day at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—The market is active, with 2,132 boxes received during the week. We quote at 12¾@13c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13¾c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 00 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—There was a light supply and quotations were at 24@25c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—There was a rather light supply and prices were firm and steady at 5@6c ₱ pound.

HONEY—New domestic honey is quoted at 20@25c ₱ pound; California honey is quoted at 30c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 12c per lb.

POTATOES—We note sales in car lots on track at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel. From store there is a fair demand but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 75@85c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are very scarce, at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c ₱ pair; old hens 65@70c ₱ pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushels. Clover seed is dull at 25@28 3c.

VEGETABLES—We quote onions in somewhat improved and steady at $2 25@2 50 per barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 11½@11¾c ₱ lb; clear-rib sides 13¾@14¼c; clear sides 15¾@16c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12½c; breakfast bacon can vassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $24 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10c; half bbls do 10¼c; in buckets, 10c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 11¾c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 11¾c; in 2½ pails 12c; in 5 pails, 12c; in 5 pails, 12¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 95@1 00; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Petroleum.

October 15.—The market shows a quiet and weak feeling, and another decline is noted in crude.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 30@1 31½; Conduit do $1 30; outside lines $1 25@1 25½; immediate shipment $1 55@1 57½. The market was rather dull and quiet. Sales are reported of 61,000 barrels.

REFINED—The tendency of other markets tends to depress prices again. The market for refined is dull and depressed. We quote standard white on the cars at 11@11½c. New York rules at 14c for prompt and October; 13½c for November; 13¼c for December; 13¾@13¾c. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13½c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain quiet and without change at $1 09@1 15 for city; $1 40@1 50 for country; $1 00@1 10 for second hand.

By Western Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—The *Courier* says: The market was again unsteady, closing weaker. Upper road opened in the morning at $1 40 and declined during the day until at the close $1 35 was the highest paid. Shipments from the wells open d in the morning at $1 37½, but by noon had declined to $1 35, when it rallied again, and there was no sale at $1 37½, but when it broke again and gradually went down with sales all along to $1 30, at which price oil was offered at the close. Shipments of oil opened at $1 40 and declined to $1 35 during the afternoon, which was the ruling figure at the close, with total sales of 50,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, October 14.—The *Derrick* says: The market has been unsettled and quotations have again undergone an important decline. During the day prices for all deliveries were sold down 2½c, but at noon the feeling became stronger and sales were made at the closing prices of the day previous. During the afternoon, the tendency of prices was steadily downward. Late in the afternoon and evening, United at Wells was placed as low as $1 28½@1 30. Sales made before noon on, which was the ruling figure at the close, with total sales of 50,000 barrels.

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Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Alum	3@4	Magcal., ₱ lb	80@1 00
Acetic, ₱ lb	12@18	Carb., ₱ lb	30@ 35
Arsenic, ₱ lb	10@12	Manganese, ₱ lb	30@ 40
Oxalic, ₱ lb	17@20	Morph sul oz	4 45@4 75
Sulphuric, ₱ lb	3@5	Nux Vom, ₱ lb	15@ 20
Tartaric, ₱ lb	55@60	Oil,	
Alcohol, gal	2 38@2 55	Anise, ₱ oz	75@ 80
Aloes,		Bergamot, ₱ lb	4 00@4 50
Cape, ₱ lb	16@20	Castor, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Socotrine, ₱ lb	40@50	Cinnamon, ₱ oz	60@ 65
Am Carb, ₱ lb	22@25	Cloves, ₱ lb	40@ 45
Arg Nit, ₱ oz	15@16	Cod Liver, gal	1 00@1 50
Annotta, ₱ lb	50@60	Lemon, ₱ lb	4 75@5 25
Balsams,		Linseed, raw, gal	80@ 85
Soda, ₱ lb	4@5	Linseed, b'l'd	85@ 90
Bal Copaiba, ₱ lb	40@45	Neat's F, gal	1 00@1 10
Bay rum, gal	2 75@4 00	Olive, gal	1 75@2 00
Bark,		quarts, doz	2 25@3 00
Cassia, ₱ lb	35@38	pints, doz	1 25@1 50
Cinch red, ₱ lb	20@40	Organ, ₱ lb	70@ 75
pulv, ₱ lb	30@40	Origanum, ₱ lb	60@ 65
com, ₱ lb	20@40	Rosemary, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50
Slip'y Elm, ₱ lb	20@25	Sassafras, ₱ lb	60@ 65
Berries,		Sperm, gal	2 30@2 50
American, ₱ lb	8@ 8	Tanners, gal	1 00@1 25
Cubeb, ₱ lb	40@45	Whale, gal	85@ 90
German, ₱ lb	6@ 8	Whale'g'n, ₱ lb	45@ 50
Blue mass, ₱ lb	35@40	Opium, ₱ lb	7 25@7 50
Blue vit, ₱ lb	10@12	P Paris, b'd	75@ 80
Borax ref, ₱ lb	15@18	P Rubra, ₱ lb	45@ 50
Brim roll, ₱ lb	4½@5	Potash,	
Floral, ₱ lb	4½@6	Bichrom, ₱ lb	24@ 26
Caramel, ₱ lb	60@80	Carbonate, ₱ lb	20@ 25
English, ₱ lb	2 50	Iodide, ₱ lb	3 15@3 40
Camphor ref, ₱ lb	28@ 30	Prussiate, ₱ lb	30@ 35
Canthar's, ₱ lb	1 80@2 00	Quin sulpho	2 60@2 80
Chas Gerb, ₱ lb	30@ 35	Rochelle, ₱ lb	30@ 35
Rosin, ₱ lb	3@ 6	Rad,	
Chlorof'm, ₱ lb	70@ 80	Gentian, ₱ lb	8@ 12
Cloves, ₱ lb	30@35	Ginger, E Ind, ₱ lb	15@ 18
Cochineal, ₱ lb	60@ 75	Jamaica, ₱ lb	25@ 30
Cod Liver, gal	90@1 00	Spec pow, ₱ lb	40@ 50
Copperas, ₱ lb	2@ 3	Jalap pow, ₱ lb	40@ 50
Copaiba, ₱ lb	40@45	Licorice, ₱ lb	30@ 35
Cubebs, ₱ lb	15@20	Rhub E Ind, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50
Cudbear, ₱ lb	35@40	Sarsa Hon, ₱ lb	50@ 60
Emery Emb, ₱ lb	10@12	Senega, ₱ lb	60@ 70
Epsom salts, ₱ lb	3½@4	Valerian, ₱ lb	30@ 35
Sulph, ₱ lb	2½@3	Germ, ₱ lb	25@ 30
Ext Logwood, ₱ lb	15½@20	Ammonia, ₱ lb	14@ 16
Fl Sulphur, ₱ lb	3@5	Epsom, ₱ lb	3@ 5
Italian, ₱ lb	25@45	Soda, ₱ lb	2½@ 3
Seed,		Seed,	
Fustic, ₱ lb	3@6	Canary, ₱ lb	20@ 25
Galls Aleppo,		Hemp, ₱ lb	6@ 8
Cardamm, ₱ lb		Cardamm, ₱ lb	2 50@3 00
Mustard, ₱ lb	30@35	Mustard, ₱ lb	30@ 35
White, ₱ lb	40@50	Senna Al, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Myrrh T, ₱ lb	60@70	Sen E Ind, ₱ lb	40@ 45
Shellac, ₱ lb	70@85	Soda,	
Sal Soda, ₱ lb	2@2½	Bi Carb, ₱ lb	5@ 6
Flake, ₱ lb	90@1 00	Soap Cast, ₱ lb	11@ 14
Hoffm's Anod	1 00@1 20	Cast white, ₱ lb	18@ 20
Indigo Madr, ₱ lb	1 00@1 20	Sugar Lead, ₱ lb	20@ 25
Span, ₱ lb	1 10@1 25	Turp spegal	42@ 45
Iodine resub, ₱ oz	4 75@5 00	Vitriol, blue, ₱ lb	7@ 9
Jump Barb, ₱ lb	7@9	Copal, gal	1 25@1 50
Logwood, ₱ lb	12½@15	Damar, gal	1 00@1 25
Mace, ₱ lb	1 45@1 55	Damar, gal	1 60@1 80
Madder, ₱ lb	12½@15	Japan, gal	1 00@1 25

Total, 54,449 tons of 2,268 pounds.

The compilation of materials in round numbers would be:

	Tons.
Ore	132,000
Coke	92,000
Lime stone	78,000

A total of 302,000 tons.

We do not know of any Western furnace that can show better record, considering the size of the stack—fifteen by fifty-eight feet—and that nine-tenths of the ores used are native ores.

The same paper also says: The large lump of iron ore mined at Frost station, weighing 1,400 lbs. was shipped on Tuesday to the Exposition at Pittsburgh. When it was taken from the mine it was broken into two pieces, but it determines the lump of ore exhibited over 2,800 lbs. This ore will be shipped to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 14, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 13¾; No. 2 $1 10¾ spot; $1 09¾ seller November; $1 09¾ seller the year; No. 3 $1 03@c; rejected $1 00@1 01. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced: No. 2 mixed 57¾@57½c spot; 54¾c bid seller November; 49¾c bid seller the year; rejected 56¾@56¾c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2 36c spot; 33½c bid seller October; 30c seller November; 32½c seller the year; rejected 29¼c. Barley—Demand fair; 95c spot; 93c seller October; 93¾c seller November. Rye—Demand and prices higher; No. 2 77½c. Provisions—Pork dull and prices a shade lower; $22 75@23 00 spot; $22 45 seller October; $22 25 seller November. Lard dull and firm; 13.35c spot; 12.80c seller the year. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and markets firm at 9½@9¾c@12¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15½.

LATEST.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; $1 10½ October; $1 09¾ November. Corn lower; 56¼@56½c October; 50½@ November. Oats ½c lower. Pork easier. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Flour quiet and prices generally without any decided change; receipts 16,000 barrels. Wheat active and firm; 128,000 bushels: No. 1 spring at 85@1 45; rejected at 1 40@1 46; No. 2 chicago spring, new and old, at 1 42@1 43; No. 3, at 1 35@1 36. Rye firm at 86. Barley slightly in buyers' favor at at 1 35@1 38. Corn quiet but firm. Corn firm; receipts 5,100 bushels; Western mixed on steamer, 70@71c do sail 70@87½c. Oats steady; receipts 46,000 bushels; new mixed and white 39@43c; white Western 43@50c. Hay steady at 70@85c. Hops steady; yearlings 8@ 10c; 1874 crop quiet at 6@11c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼@8c; prime 8@c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice quiet and steady at 8 70@1 80. Turpentine easier at 42½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork steady at $22 75@23 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet. Middles dull and long clearcity 12½c. Lard quiet and firmer at 14½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14. — Cloverseed steady at 10c per ₱ Western timothy and flaxseed nominal. Flour—Is in fair demand but other kinds dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5 00@5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6 50@7 25; high grades $7 50@8 00. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Wheat inactive; new red, 98@1 40; No. 1 spring $1 30; white at 1 42@1 55. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 72@74c; mixed 71@72c. Oats steady; mixed 43@44c; white 44@46c. Whisky dull at $1 17 for West. Provisions quiet. Butter steady; New York and Pennsylvania county extras 32@33c; do firsts 30@32c; Western extras 29@30c; do firsts 25@27c; rolls, extra, 24@25c; do firsts 22@23c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 25@26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed 57@58c; white 60@61c. Oats steady; mixed 35@36c; white 40@41c. Rye quiet and firm at 90c@$1 00. Provisions quiet and heavy. Pork nominal at $23 00. Bacon—shoulders 10½c; clear rib 13½c. Hams 15@ 16c. Lard steady at 13½@14c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Coffee nominal. Sugars firm and market dull and unchanged. Molasses dull. Rice firm and unchanged. Petroleum dull—Refined at 13¾@14c.

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues very active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₱ case $2 50
Less quantity	₱ case 2 60
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₱ case 4 00
Less quantity	₱ case 4 25
Pittsb'g lye, (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case 3 50
Less quantity	₱ case 3 75
Bi carb soda, kegs	₱ lb 2½@3c
Less quantity	₱ lb 3@3½c
Sal soda—234 kegs	₱ lb 1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2@2½c
Sal soda—25 drums	₱ lb 2½@3c
Less quantity	₱ lb 3@3½c
Caustic soda—50 drums	₱ lb 3½@4c
Less quantity	₱ lb 4@4½c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb 1½@2c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2@2½c
Prussiate—10 bbls	₱ lb 10@12c
Less quantity	₱ lb 12@15c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb 2½@3c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb 2½@3c
Nitric acid	₱ lb 6½@7c
Chloride ammonia	₱ lb 6½@7c
Pure alumina	₱ lb 6½@7c
Sulphalum	₱ lb 3½@4c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at unchanged prices. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	9½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10c
Fancy brands from do	8@9c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	9@10c
Orange mineral	14@15c
Pure red lead	9@10c
Painters' red lead	9@10c
Litharge	9½@10c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	8@9c
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15@16c
Pure paints, ground in oil	12@15c
Putty	4@5c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall, in barrel lots	38@40c

Common light to good light $7 00@7 70; good heavy $7 80@7 90; a few extra sold at $8 00.

IRON AND COAL.

New York Iron Market

Iron.—Scotch pig is held for full rates, and parcels in yard offered sparingly, though to arrive there is said to be a little more stock available, with a slight indication or anxiety to realize. Buyers, however, are neither plenty or anxious, and seem to find very little to tempt them into operations beyond the small lots necessary to satisfy momentary consumptive wants. Sales have been made of 200 to 300 tons Eglinton coming on private terms, but about on a basis of current rates.

American pig still shows a slow and dragging market, and even at points nearer the producing sources the reports appear to develop less of the previous inclination to cheerfulness. The business reported here is merely in a jobbing character, and small and uncertain at that, with no good basis offered for values, though about former quotations are considered fair, with some brands nominally held above even these figures. That the vote in Ohio was unprecedently large and the run of stock unusually light, are, however, incontrovertible facts.

The few cattle, sheep and hogs disposed of to-day were at prices not differing from the figures given yesterday.

Well informed stock dealers are of the opinion that the bottom prices have been touched, and that the ascending scale in prices will be the rule in the future. But we do not advise our friends in the West to hold too strongly on these guesses, as they may prove deceptive.

There is not the slightest change in the market rates since our last report, hence we omit quotations.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Beeves—Receipts 310 head, making 5,730 head for three days, against 3,890 head for the same time last week. Market quiet and firm at a fraction advance from Monday; poorer to best native steers and oxen $5 50@13 00; poorer to best Texans $5 50@6 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 574 head, making 1,062 head for three days, against 13,000 head for the same time last week. Sheep sound; lambs a fraction higher; sheep range from $4 50@6 25; lambs $5 50@7 75.

Swine—Receipts 3,030 head, making 11,080 head for three days, against 12,890 head for the same time last week. Very few state hogs sold alive at $8 50@8 75; dressed scarce and higher with heavy and light weights at $10 50@11 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market active and firm; sales at $2 50@6 20; stockers $3 00@3 75; Texans $2 75@5 75; fair to good shipping $4 00@5 00; choice lots of cattle sold at $5 20@6 00; choice steers $5 75@6 05. Shipments 1,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Market opened active and closed easy at 5c lower, but with a good demand; sales at $6 75@8 20; chiefly $7 50@7 80. Shipments 2,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. There was a good demand at full prices, common to good $4 50@4 50; inferior to choice $3 00@4 75.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 14.—Cattle—Receipts 578 heads; total for the week 7,762 head. Market to-day; all fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,800 head; total for the week, 11,400 head. Market slow with few offering prices unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 13,600 head. Market active; all offered being shipped off; yorkers $8 25@8 35; heavy hogs corned 22 to 229 lbs $8 30.

St

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 270	32	89	E.	Gentle.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29 974	68	33	S. E	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29 302	50	58	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.387 Highest thermom....62
Mean thermometer.. 48 Lowest thermom....31

Mercantile Library Lectures.

Sale of reserved seats for the course, will take place at the Library rooms at eleven o'clock this morning.

Season tickets for sale by members of the Lecture Committee, and at the Library rooms.

The Long Piece of Iron.

Yesterday, at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' lower mills, they rolled a mammoth piece of hoop iron, for the Exposition. It is eight inches wide, number eight gauge in thickness, and over one hundred and twenty feet long. It is without doubt the longest piece of gas pipe iron ever rolled.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JERRY COLLINS, the puddler who was shot Tuesday night in the Twelfth ward, by an unknown person, is in a fair way to recover.

THE funeral of the late W. H. Brown will take place this afternoon at one o'clock, from the family residence, Brown's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

THE water main on Smithfield street, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, burst about half-past two o'clock this morning, flooding the street in that locality.

THE funeral of Mrs. Kearney, whose death under peculiarly sad circumstances has been noticed, took place yesterday. The coffin and hearst were furnished by the Poor Board, while Alderman Kreban paid for the grave and liquidated all other incidental expenses.

SEBASTIAN DERNOT, of Alpsville, who attempted to kill himself Wednesday while an officer was trying to arrest him on a charge of rape, is reported to be in better condition, and it is thought he will recover. He stabbed himself three times in the breast with a pruning knife while the officer was pursuing him. Debnot was employed in the vineyard of Mr. Bigley, at Alpsville.

JAMES WELSH was the name of the man who was drowned in the Monongahela river, near the Point, Wednesday afternoon. The father of the unfortunate young man stated at the Mayor's office yesterday that the men in charge of a sandboat near where the accident occurred had refused to move their boat so as to permit the friends of the deceased to search for the body. This is inhuman.

THE new Castle Shannon Passenger Incline Railway to Mount Washington which has been in course of construction for some time past, has been finished and will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday next. Fire was placed under the boilers yesterday for the purpose of testing them. The completion of this railway will be found an accommodation which the people of Mount Washington and vicinity have long since felt the want of.

THE target match of Co. A, Duquesne Greys, which came off Wednesday on the grounds of Col. Henry B. Hays, was a very pleasant affair. The gold medal or prize, was won by Corporal Auge Schmeyer. The second prize, a silver medal, was carried off by Mr. James K. Case. The leather medal to be awarded to the member doing the worst shooting was won with great credit by Corporal Alex. Caskey, who is well known as a crack marksman.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Another Printing Ordinance—Common Council Objects to Paying the Newspaper Bills for the Present Year, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held a stated meeting last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

The Select Council was called to order at 7:35 P. M., President Patterson in the chair.

After the disposal of the usual routine business, Mr. Slack presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Heagy presented the report of the Street Committee, which was also adopted.

Mr. Roberts called up the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Pine street from the West Penn Railroad to the Allegheny river. Passed finally. The ordinance for a sewer in the alley was lost on second reading; ordinance authorizing assessment for the cost of construction of sewer on Troy Hill road, passed finally; ordinance defining the duties of the City Engineer, relative to estimating costs of contemplated improvements, passed finally.

ANOTHER PRINTING ORDINANCE.

Mr. Slack presented an ordinance defining the duties and mode of election of city printers. The bill provides that Councils shall annually select three established daily newspapers, one of which shall be German, with the largest circulation in Allegheny City, in which all advertising shall be done; that all such printing shall be in Nonpareil type, set solid, with proper heads, suitably displayed, and subject to the order of the proper officers as to number of insertions; that annually, in the month of December the Controller shall advertise for proposals for doing the city printing throughout the ensuing year, in accordance with the terms of this ordinance, and Councils shall select the papers from among the lowest and best bidders; that all bids must state the price per square for each insertion, and all city printing must appear in a column or columns connected by heads, as "Municipal Affairs;" that the papers selected must publish for information without charge, a full report of the proceedings of the meetings of Councils on the first secular day following such meetings.

The ordinance was referred to the Printing Committee.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 7:40 P. M., with President Price in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions and other papers were presented and properly referred as follows: Petition for repair of sewer on Irwin avenue; resolution to ascertain the cost of new engine houses for the Hope and Friendship companies; petition and ordinance giving J. M. Hemphill the right to erect a frame building on North avenue; resolution authorizing the transfer of $1,500 from Contingent to Health fund, for a gas lamp in the corner of Franklin street and McDonough alley; for a change of grade of Second street, at its intersection with Grantham street; for a flagstone crossing on the north side of Sandusky street, at its intersection with South Diamond street; for the extension of the water main on Fulton street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Ward street; for five gas lamps on the Troy Hill road, Seventh ward; a remonstrance of Adam Reineman against the adoption of the report of viewers and assessment for the grading and paving of the Troy Hill road; petition for gas lamps on East street; remonstrance against the opening of Irwin avenue; ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers and employees for 1876.

Mr. Golden moved that the resolution for leasing a portion of the Allegheny wharf to Mr. Lautenberger, passed on this branch a month ago, and now in Select, be recalled. Carried.

A remonstrance from property owners on River avenue against the leasing of any part of the Allegheny wharf to private parties was referred.

Mr. Wachob offered the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, that a committee of five be appointed—three from Common and two from Select—to investigate certain rumors now in circulation to the effect that the City Engineers have been receiving large sums of money, at various times, from private parties while they have been in the employ of the city, and have been drawing their salaries from the treasury; also to investigate the general management of said office.

Mr. Wachob said money had been paid to these officers by private citizens, as he well knew from personal experience.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wachob, Shoaf and Cochran were appointed on the part of Common Council.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Reports from the Committees on Markets, Gas, Ordinances, City Property, and Street Railways, were presented, and were received and filed. The substance of these reports has already been published.

The following ordinances from the Street Committee were taken up: For a lateral sewer on Virgin alley. Passed. For a lateral sewer on Pasture alley. Passed.

THE SO-CALLED OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Business from the Select Council was taken up, in all of which the action of that branch was concurred in, except as follows:

Mr. Johnson objected to that portion of the Controller's report showing the approval by the Printing Committee of the bills of the so-called official newspapers. He said there was not a quorum of the Committee present when the bills were approved, and that there was no authority of law for the payment of the bills of the *Gazette*, *Freiheits Freund* and *Mail*. He moved that the portions of the report referred to be laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Wachob favored the motion in a speech of some length, stating, among other things that if he should vote for the payment of the so-called official papers he would feel that he was a perjured man. The law, which they were sworn to obey, expressly prohibited the payment of the bills.

Mr. Golden thought there was nothing in the argument of the gentlemen, Messrs. Johnson and Wachob. Their speeches were all poppycock.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Johnson was carried by a vote of 17 to 5.

Adjourned.

Republican Jubilee.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Demonstration in Honor of the Victory in Ohio—Great Outpouring of the People—Speech of Hon. W. H. Koontz and Remarks of Senator Bigham.

A grand Republican jubilee in honor of the victory in the Buckeye State was held last evening in Allegheny city. The weather was delightful and never was there a greater gathering of the masses upon the streets of our sister city. The torchlight procession was the finest yet had this campaign, and the various clubs seemed to vie with each other in the turnout of numbers, the marching and the display generally. There was plenty of music and many banners, and the procession was ably handled by the Chief Marshal, Walton Woolsey, Esq., and his aids while the officers and men of the clubs did their utmost for the success of the affair. Allegheny city has not in a long time had a more elegant display although in numbers it may not have been as great as some parades of years gone by. All the clubs of Pittsburgh, Sewickley, Sharpsburg and Mount Washington, as well as of Allegheny participated, while the large and creditable turn out of colored voters was noticeable. The procession formed and paraded over the streets, as heretofore announced, and presented a magnificent appearance. Everywhere along the route it was greeted with cheers by the crowds upon the sidewalks.

FORMATION OF THE COLUMN.

The following is the formation of the column:

Pioneers.
Duquesne Regiment Brass Band.
Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, Two Hundred and Fifty Men,
Captain Walker in Command.
Chief Marshal Woolsey and Staff.
Sharpsburg Club, One Hundred Men, with Banner,
Captain P. Keil Commanding.
Pittsburgh Division.
James Boyd, Marshal, and Aids.
Sixth's Brass Band.
Duquesne Club, One Hundred Men,
Captain Wilkins.
Centennial Glee Club.
Mt. Washington Pioneers.
Hartranft Club of 1872, Three Hundred and Fifty Men, Captain Phelps.
Thirty-second Ward Club, Seventy Men,
Captain Bigham.
Colored Drum Corps.
Old Grand Central Club, Colored, One Hundred and Fifty Men,
Captain Hatfield.
South Side Division, Adam Troutman, Marshal.
Washington Cornet Band.
South Side Central Club, Sixty Men,
Captain Cline.
Twenty-sixth Ward Club, Two Hundred Men, Captain H. P. Conner.
East End Colored Club, Sixty Men,
Captain Jackson.
Transparency "Always Loyal;" "We Vote the Whole Ticket."
Carriages Containing Guests.
Second Ward Allegheny Pioneers.
Allegheny Cornet Band.
Second Ward, Allegheny, Club, sixty-two men, Captain Kerr.
Carriages with guests.
Silver Cornet Band.
Third Ward, Second precinct, Club, Allegheny, two hundred and fifty men,
Captain Lingenfelter.
Exhibition of *Post's* Roosters after Ohio election.
Third Ward, First precinct, Club, Allegheny, two hundred men,
Captain Scott.
Allegheny Junior Club, seventy-five men,
Captain Aikens.
Colored Drum Corps.
Central Colored Club, Allegheny, one hundred men, Capt. Glass.
Jack's Run Colored Band.
Union Colored Club of Sewickley, fifty men, Capt. Logan.
Hartranft Vigilants, 1876, colored, Capt. Smallwood.
Centennial Brass Band.
Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Minute Men, two hundred strong, Capt. Hazlett.

THE MASS MEETING.

Arrangements had been made in the square opposite City Hall for the mass meeting, and a great crowd was in attendance long before the opening. A brass band furnished excellent music and the best of feeling prevailed.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Chairman of the committee on meetings and speakers, on whose motion Gen. Daniel Leasure was unanimously chosen chairman.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

On taking the stand, General Leisure said that it was customary on occasions of the kind to return thanks for the partiality shown, and he asked all to consider his thanks returned. He had spent the summer in the far west and all he heard recently was about the Ohio election and the almighty dollar. In regard to the latter it was understood that when a man held a piece of paper with the hieroglyphics of Spinner and the name of John Allison upon it, he was prepared to do battle for the right of the Government to pay the amount named upon the face of it. We want to know this: whether paper thus accepted and which is now at a low price is to be replaced by another piece of paper. Gold is the standard of value and we desire our greenbacks and national bank notes to be worth gold. He then read the following letter of General Leasure's remarks the following named gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

VICE CHAIRMEN.

Wm. Wettach, C. H. Hetzel, Chas. H. Hartman, J. O. S. Golden, W. B. Miller, M. W. Acheson, Capt. R. C. Gray, Col. D. L. Smith, Reuben Miller, Wm. D. L. Walker, Chas. L. Colville, D. L. Patterson, H. D. Pennock, Arthur Hobson, Theo. Williams, W. W. Ackley, Samuel Hazlett, Geo. D. Firker, Prof. S. A. Neale, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Wm. Schwindle, Wm. Semple, Hon. John E. Parke, Samuel C. Grier, Thos. Jones, Gottleib Fischer.

Gen. Leasure then introduced Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, who was warmly received and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. KOONTZ.

Gen. Koontz said he was glad of the opportunity to address the citizens of this county. He remembered how they, with the citizens of his own county, Somerset, stood together in combatting the encroachments of the slave power; how together they cast their ballots for free speech, free labor and free men. When the struggle for the life of the nation came Allegheny and Somerset still stood together and gave their votes for the loyal cause, for the Union soldier fighting for the country, and to sustain Abraham Lincoln in his work of maintaining the integrity of the nation. He had no doubt that in the present struggle for honesty, fair dealing and good government on the one side, as against dishonesty and the unprincipled measures and policy of the Democratic party, that the citizens of Allegheny and Somerset counties would still be together. He was glad to meet our citizens for another reason. A great struggle had been ended in the election in which the nation had been spectators. The chance of the State election in Pennsylvania from October to November made the interest in the Ohio election more intensified ever before. Heretofore it had become an axiom that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," and this year we have looked to Ohio to indicate the sentiments of the people upon questions before them.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Ohio adopted a platform practically in favor of inflation—of an increased volume of greenbacks. In the month of September the Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled at Erie, adopted almost precisely the same platform and their Ohio brethern. In this they were encouraged by the Ohio Democracy, and warmly congratulated thereon. The chairman of the Ohio committee telegraphed that the action of the Pennsylvania Democracy was a tower of strength in the Buckeye State, and he promised a majority of 50,000. Now in view of the result of the election of Tuesday last as known to all, may we not exclaim with Falstaff "How the world is given to lying." [Laughter.] He rejoiced in the action of the Pennsylvania Democracy and announced that it would carry Allen through by 50,000 majority. But, fortunately, fellow citizens, the people of Pennsylvania and their honesty and intelligence have through the ballot box come out and put their seal of condemnation upon it.

THE CONTEST IN THIS STATE.

We have before us an important struggle —that in Ohio has been nobly fought and won—but it is for the Republicans of Pennsylvania in November to achieve a more glorious victory and put their seal of condemnation upon the efforts of the Democracy. Because of the success in Ohio we should not relax our efforts. It ought to inspire every earnest Republican to renew his efforts so that we may proclaim John F. Hartranft elected Governor by 50,000 of a majority. The contest is now not only a question of local and State interest but national issues. The national issue has been forced upon us by the Democracy of Ohio at a time when no legislators or members of Congress are to be elected or national offices filled.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The issue has been forced upon us when in no possible way except to procure an expression of the public sentiment, could the currency question be considered. The Democracy have in advance brought up the question, although it does not pertain to the election in hand. The speaker then reviewed the issue which brought forth the greenback by Republican legislation. It was a war measure and the necessities of war caused the issue. The Republican party saved the life of the nation and greenbacks were an essential aid in the struggle. At the breaking out of the war there were some 1,600 State and territorial banks organized under State and territorial laws. With the inauguration of the war these banks suspended and with the call to arms there was a call for money but none of the latter to be had. It became an absolute necessity for Congress to pass a law by which one hundred and fifty millions dollars of what are called greenbacks were issued and circulated. As the war continued it was found necessary to increase the issue to four hundred millions of dollars and a law was placed upon the statute books that the issue should not exceed that amount. It was absolutely necessary, the issue of greenbacks was as essentially a war measure as was the drafting of men, the emancipation of the slave, the arming of the slave and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to-day one of the questions raised is what is to be done with the greenback.

NO CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

In 1873, during the dark hour for the Union, when the armies were at a stand still and more money was needed, it was that Secretary Chase brought forward his National Bank system which has grown up during the past twelve years. Mr. Koontz here stated the provisions of the National Bank law, showing that with the recent amendments the circulation by it was unlimited. He referred to the security offered to the holder of the notes of the national banks, bonds as collateral, and the faith of the Government pledged for their redemption, and contrasted the State bank notes before the war, when there was no safety from day to day, and the holder could not travel from State to State with the then currency in his pocket as now. We are charged by the Democracy with contracting the currency or with a desire to do so, while the fact is just the opposite. It is demonstrated to a certainty that there is as much or more currency in circulation now as at any time since the war. The speaker here gave the figures showing the circulation at different periods, and said there is no necessity for any further expansion.

[At this point the immense torchlight procession passed along Ohio and Federal streets, and the remarks of the speaker were suspended.]

When the procession had passed Mr. Koontz resumed his argument before an increased audience, and said that the present depression in business is not owing to any contractions of the currency but to other and entirely different causes. The fact is, said he, there has been an unbounded extravagance and speculation since the war that has caused suffering and a lack of confidence. Hence those who have money withhold it from business pursuits and investments and await a more settled condition of financial affairs. Now the policy of the Republican party is not to contract the currency. Under the present law any set of man who chose can organize a national bank and procure notes of issue, and, consequently the law of demand and supply cannot in the least be interfered with. All that is required is a compliance with the law as stated, and where money is needed capitalists will be found to supply the demand through National banks. We protest against an additional issue of greenbacks. We say, first, that it isn't needed —in time of peace it would be unconstitutional. The issue was a war measure—a measure of necessity—and was never intended to be permanent. Reference was here made to the action of the Supreme Court, first in declaring the issue as unconstitutional and then, when two members were added to the court, modifying the decision that the necessities of war allowed it. Oh, says the Democracy, you Republicans made it legal—you passed the law. We agree to this statement, and say that it was a necessity. It was part of the means to suppress the rebellion brought about by the Democracy and aided and encouraged by it.

GREENBACKS EQUAL TO GOLD.

Now, in time of peace we propose to place our currency upon a sound basis and that is none other than gold and silver. There is no intrinsic worth in paper money, it is only sustained by faith and credit in the American people. The greenback costs simply the paper, in the printing and stamping, while gold is of intrinsic value. It costs labor to procure and put it in the beautiful shape in which we have it. It is recognized the world over as the standard of value. You have a one dollar and a five dollar bill in your pocket and the only difference between them is in the denomination upon them. The quantity and quality is only in the figure 1 or 5 that is credit behind them. You may have a one dollar and a fifty dollar gold piece, yet one is fifty times more valuable than the other without any indebtedness behind it. Now we want our paper money for business and for convenience, but we want it equal to one hundred cents on the dollar. The paper dollar is a promise to pay, and no gold be hind it to strengthen its credit. What the Republican party wants is to make the greenback and the national bank note equal in purchasing power with gold. We say that the policy of the Democratic party would only depreciate it. If they had the power to force it to parity the value of the greenback and would depreciate all values. This would affect most particularly the working classes. The laboring man after his return to his home tired of his days work wants to feel that the dollar in his pocket is worth one hundred, not fifty cents.

The speaker next referred to the differences among people upon the money question and said there are less differences between Republicans than between Democrats and that the former can meet upon common ground, while the latter throughout the country are widely separated. Before the war the Democracy were the conservative, constitutional, gold party, and when the war rendered the issue of the greenback necessary they raised a howl and denounced it. Now they turn away from the principles which they were opposing to increase the volume of paper currency. During the Rebellion they wanted to pay gold when it was an impossibility, an enormous premium being paid by the Union and in favor of the Rebellion.

FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The speaker next referred to the cry against bondholders, and showed the credit due them for coming forth with their money, by which great aid was given in the suppression of the rebellion. It was the patriotism of such men as this, and the good people of other countries, Germany, for instance, aided us, having faith in the honesty and integrity of the American people. The Republican party was compelled to enact a law that the indebtedness of the Government must be paid to the uttermost farthing. If it is the duty of the individual to pay his honest debts, is it less the duty of a Government to do so? We, as a nation, are in advance of the civilized world in thought and action, and we cannot afford to be discredited as the Democratic party would do. It was a rebellion aided and countenanced by the Democratic party that piled up the debt upon us and increased taxation. Republicans do not like to pay taxes any more than do Democrats, but the Democracy might have lessened the burthen at least one half.

Now the question is, to which party can the Government most safely be entrusted? The war brought upon us a debt of 2,700 millions, and the Republican party has by wise legislation reduced it to 2,200 millions, or over ten millions per year. The internal taxes have been reduced, and now nearly the whole of the internal revenue is produced from whisky and tobacco. If the Republican party is allowed to continue the taxation will be still further reduced by the funding of the debt to at least four per cent., thus saving interest and by all other available means.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

A howl is made about the Resumption act which provides for specie payments in January, 1879. This law was enacted to reach the views of all parties in Congress. Some of the Democrats favored immediate resumption, but it was deemed best by all to fix a day somewhat distant. Now there is no danger from this law. The whole nation had been spectators. The chance of the State election in Pennsylvania from October to November made the interest in the Ohio election more intensified ever before. Heretofore it had become an axiom that "as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," and this year we have looked to Ohio to indicate the sentiments of the people upon questions before them.

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Killed by a Train.

John McLane, a resident of Mercer, aged about thirty years, was struck by the New Castle and Franklin express, near Stoneboro, about seven o'clock last evening, and instantly killed. It is thought that he was intoxicated.

Allegheny Theological Seminary.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE.

A HAPPY REUNION OF ALUMNI.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AND ADDRESSES.

A Cordial Reception by the Members of the First United Presbyterian Church—The Decorations, Supper, etc., etc.

The semi-centennial of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, the programme of which was published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is being observed in the elegant and spacious First church, of which the Rev. Dr. Robinson is pastor. The floral decorations of the platform and pulpit were profuse and exceedingly tasteful. In front of the stained glass circular window, back of the pulpit, was thrown an evergreen arch, in which was the word "Welcome" in large black letters. Immediately underneath were the words, in jets of gas, "Our Guests." Under the pulpit window, surrounded by evergreen wreaths, was a life-like portrait of the late John T. Pressly, for many years Professor of the Seminary, and for some forty years pastor of the First church. Under the portrait with the inscription "A man greatly beloved." On the right side of the pulpit, against the wall, in evergreen letters, was the name JOSEPH KERR, D.D., the first Professor of the Seminary. Underneath, in unique letters, was the Latin phrase: *Te et Alii tui munistravivis.* ("Thou and thy sons shall save me.") On the left, in similar characters, was the name of the generous hearted benefactor of the Seminary, THOMAS HANNA, under which was the inscription: *Hilaris Dalor.*

OPENING SERVICES.

The opening services were begun at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, the spacious church being filled with alumni from all parts of the country, and other friends and well-wishers of the institution. The Rev. J. T. McClure, D.D., of Wheeling, presided, and on taking the chair delivered a neat and appropriate congratulatory address.

Rev. W. A. Wallace then led the assemblage in prayer.

DISCUSSION ON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., of Philadelphia, was then introduced and delivered an address on Theological Seminaries: Their Place and Importance as Part of the Working Power of the Church." The learned Doctor, after paying a deserved tribute to the Allegheny Theological Seminary, traced the origin of these schools for the education of men for the work of the ministry. God first placed this work in the family. Then in the prophetic office, by which means men were instructed in the work of teaching and interpreting God's word. Then came the synagogue worship, which our Presbyterian forms so nearly resemble. Then followed the New Testament dispensation, and Christ had his training schools for his disciples. During succeeding generations, seminaries for religious instruction were established all over Christendom. Luther established them in Germany, and by this means dispelled the darkness of that day. Knox and his colaborers did the same thing in Scotland, and made that country famous in theological annals. The sons of the fathers of the Old World—the sons of the Puritans and the Cavaliers—finished their work on the American continent, established similar institutions all over the country. Some of the venerated names of the past were mentioned with honor and reverence—among them Rev. John Anderson, Dr. McKinney and Dr. McLeod. He concluded by enforcing the importance of maintaining these institutions in this day. There never was a time when the forces of evil were more strongly entrenched, and when there was less fixedness of purpose in the church all over the land. There never was a time when the wail came up with greater force from heathen lands: "Come over and help us." The training schools of the church must furnish the men to carry the gospel to heathen lands, and to combat the evils at every form at home. Allegheny Seminary had qualified and sent forth over six hundred men to do this work. All hail the men who founded, fostered and sustained it! All hail its semi-centennial!

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY SEMINARY.

The Rev. John G. Brown, D.D., of this city, was next introduced, and discoursed on "The Origin and History of this Seminary." After an appropriate introduction, he stated that the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, which by their union, in 1858, became the United Presbyterian church, were early impressed with the importance of establishing special schools for training men for the ministry. They had scarcely obtained a footing as denominations, when each sought to establish a theological seminary. The first Protestant institution on this Western continent for the education of young men for the ministry, was the one which is now one of the bodies which now constitute the United Presbyterian church.

The honored and useful Seminary, the semi-centennial of which they now celebrated, was established by the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, organized in the year 1820. In 1824 a committee was appointed to report a plan for the church to establish a Seminary. In 1825 it was resolved to establish a Seminary in Pittsburgh, and Rev. John Black was the first chosen Professor. The Seminary was first opened in December, 1825, under the direction of Dr. Kerr, who served with great ability for nearly forty years, being succeeded fully in November, 1829. Rev. Mingo Dick conducted the exercises of the Seminary, for a time, at his residence in Westmoreland county. In 1831 the Rev. John T. Pressly, of South Carolina, was chosen to fill the vacant chair, and accepted the position, reaching here in January, 1832. The history of this Seminary was then sketched and its history brought down to the present day.

After the admirable address of Dr. Brown the assemblage adjourned until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Rev. D. W. Collins, D.D., presided at the afternoon session. The services were opened by singing a part of the Seventy-seventh psalm. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Finley.

"The Theological Education for the Times: The Elements of It, and the Best Modes of Imparting It," was announced as the subject for discussion.

The Rev. David Paul, D.D., opened the discussion, and after speaking of the theology in its general sense, stated that the present time demanded a theological education embodying these points: First—The true systematic presentation of the truth respecting God. Second—Such presentation of the truths of God as will bring them into living contrast with the thought of the age. Third—Such forms of argument as shall convey the best antidote for the prevailing errors of the age. Fourth: What training is demanded to meet the heresies of the times. These points were discussed at considerable length, and with great force.

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS.

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, followed on the same subject. He conveyed the Christian salutation of the church which he represented, and also the sister seminary with which he was connected. He rejoiced in the prosperity of the institution, the semi-centennial of which they had met to celebrate. He prayed that the time would soon come when all the Presbyterian family would be united in one church. He then entered upon a more direct discussion of the subject in hand. He believed in the old Calvanistic theology, and severely condemned the modern isms by which all sorts of heresies were advanced and propagated. He then gave a most forcible illustration of the truths held by orthodox theologians.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, was next introduced, and bore the warmest salutations of the denomination to which he belonged. He complimented Dr. Hodge for his christian fraternity and liberality, and then discussed the main subject in hand. The leading idea that he advanced was, that the Bible was the source of all truth, and that the theology of the present day should be eminently practical, fervent and aggressive.

A part of the 68th psalm was then sung, after which the Rev. W. G. Moorhead delivered a finished essay on "The Heart Culture Required as a Qualification for the Sacred Ministry."

THE FATHERS.

The Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., of this city, followed in an address on "The Fathers of the Church." He did not speak of individuals, but treated of the fallen fathers, clergymen and laymen, as a class, and contrasted their labors, their opportunities, and the results of their life work, with those of the present day. The hardships they endured, their limited facilities for acquiring education, the rude edifices in which they worshipped, were presented in striking contrast with the comfort, the luxury and the enlarged opportunities of modern days. The address was chaste and eloquent throughout.

The Rev. J. N. Dick, D.D., followed on the same subject, and paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased fathers of the church.

DECEASED PROFESSORS.

The Rev. B. Waddle, D.D., opened the discussion on the subject "Our Deceased Professors," and paid a most feeling tribute to the memory of Rev. Joseph Kerr, D.D., the first Professor in the Seminary. He described his mode of teaching and sketched his leading characteristics in a most felicitous manner. In concluding he rejoiced that the mantle of that great and good man had fallen upon and was so worthily worn by his gifted son, who was with us to-day, and was still an honored professor in the Seminary.

After singing and prayer the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Evening Session.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by the Chairman, Rev. H. H. Harvey. After devotional exercises addresses were delivered by Drs. Mehan and Young on "Our Deceased Professors." Both speakers paid fitting tributes to the dead.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Jeffers then addressed the meeting on "The Seminary whose Semi-Centennial we Celebrate; what it has done, and what we should do for it." The address embodied a complete review of the history of the institution, an eloquent rehearsal of its grand achievements, and an appeal for liberal support in the future. The address was a very able one, and elicited the admiration of all who heard it. Informal speeches by other ministers followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The ladies provided an excellent supper for the guests abroad, which was served in the basement of the church, and was partaken of by a large number of the ministers.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Best Day Yet—An Immense Turnout of Visitors—The Building Warmed and Everything in Tip-Top Condition—Some of the Leading Exhibitors and Their Fine Displays.

The hearts of the managers of the great show were made glad yesterday. The attendance, which had been rather slim before as compared with the great capacity of the structure, was immense, and the place for the first time since its opening exhibited signs of prosperity. This is encouraging and gratifying alike to the management and the people of the city. The goods of the exhibitors, as far as they have arrived, are all in their places and tastefully arranged, and there is only a limited amount of space unoccupied. This, we are informed, has all been spoken for, and but for this fact it would have been filled up several days ago by parties who were backward at the start, but who now, seeing what a big thing the Exposition is, are anxious to come forward with their goods and wares. The space engaged by parties who have not yet sent in their goods will not be held longer than this evening, after which time it will be given out to others. The applicants are numerous, and every nook and corner of the building will be filled up by to-morrow morning.

NOTES.

To-morrow another competitive exhibition of cut flowers will take place.

The balloon made several captive ascensions yesterday, which were witnessed by several thousand persons. A grand ascension will be made this afternoon by a member of the press.

The horse show took place yesterday on the track within the inclosure, at which some fine stock was exhibited.

We state upon the authority of the Chairman of the Executive Committee that the Keating press tickets were republished, the committee denying the authority of any outsider to issue tickets of admission for the Exposition.

A DEMAND FOR WATER.

A visitor from Wheeling, who hunted all through the building for water, and failed to secure any, went to the door, intending to slake his thirst at the first hydrant. He asked for a check, and was told that no checks were issued—that if he went out he could not return unless he procured a ticket. He subsequently found that not seen half the exhibition, that there was no water to drink on the premises, and that he was too thirsty to remain any longer, with any degree of comfort. He thought it unjust to compel him to pay two prices to see the show, but his appeal was unavailing, and he had to submit. He complained bitterly of this treatment, and it is suggested to the managers that a supply of drinking water would be a great accommodation to visitors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A large portion of the space on the first floor has been allotted to exhibitors of musical instruments and our dealers in this line have not been slow to turn it to the best advantage. Prominent among these is the firm of Mellor & Hoene, who have fifteen pianos and organs at their stand. Among the pianos is a grand upright Chickering made of rosewood, ebony and satin wood, with gold trimmings worth $15,000, a full concert and grand Chickering worth $16,000. These are splendid instruments as the name of their manufacturer fully warrants. A great purchase in this department is a grand one hundred years old, made by Astor, of London. An examination of it will give the visitor an idea of the progress and improvements made in pianos during the past century. In contrast with this relic of the past is a novelty consisting of an organ in a piano, which is being finished in addition, there are a number of the famous Mason & Hamlin organs, one style of which is intended for the coming centennial. Meller & Hoene's display, taken as a whole, is the largest and one of the finest at the Exposition.

STEINWAY PIANOS AND BURDET ORGANS.

One of the most attractive stands in the Exposition is that of & Kleber Bro. The Steinway pianos, which have taken one of the first prizes at all the European Expositions, are the theme of general admiration, and one hardly knows which to admire most, their tasteful and elegant cases or the unsurpassed melody and volume of their tones. The Steinways have over eight or ten *patented* improvements, all of which are explained at the stand. The fact that the Steinway piano is composed of some twenty-two hundred different pieces of wood, accounts for their wonderful durability and superior tone. Some fine seven and one-third octave square grand pianos are also exhibited by the Klebers and labelled "only $225." Then they exhibit the matchless Burdett organs, alike distinguished for beauty of tone, finish and elegance of case, and a perfection of mechanism which enables a six year old child to handle them with perfect ease.

S. HAMILTON & CO.,

with their characteristic enterprise, have done their full share toward contributing to the attractions afforded to the public at the Institute building. Among the many fine instruments entered for competition by them is one grand Decker Bros.' piano, worth $1,500, one upright Decker piano, worth $1,200, and square Bradbury with rosewood case and front inlaid with pearl.

In the organ line the firm have the Clough & Warren combination and J. Estey & Co.'s Bordoir organs in several different styles. All the above are first-class instruments and have established their claim to a high degree of favor among musical people. A representative of the house is in attendance at the Exposition who will answer all inquiries concerning the instruments exhibited.

SHEIB'S MUSICAL GOODS.

The collection of musical goods exhibited by W. H. Sheib is the most varied of any at the Exposition. As the stock kept by Mr. S at his large establishment on Fifth avenue comprises every article in the line from a jewsharp to a piano it was no difficult matter for him to make a complete and varied display. Among the larger instruments at the stand are Weber pianos, one of which is a beautiful parlor grand of several Waverly organs. One of these organs is capable of producing the same music as is furnished by a piano. There is besides a large lot of small instruments and a very fine assortment of subscriptions, together with a vast number of pieces sheet music. Mr. Shieb's specialty is sheet music publishing, and all the latest productions can be obtained at wholesale or retail at his establishment.

HARDWARE.

Our leading hardware firms generally have very creditable displays. In the one of Messrs. Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co., we noticed a number of the celebrated Keystone portable forges, which excel in all points in many important points, which may be enumerated as follows: 1st. Blast and consequent heating capacity. 2d. Lightness and consequent portability. 3d. Strength and consequent durability. 4th. Cheapness. 5th. Great variety of styles, being adapted to every class of metal work. 6th. Mode of gearing, rendering them easier to work and requiring less attention and repair than any others. 7th. Tubular iron legs and frames, being stronger than those of all others. 8th. All the parts are fastened by bolts and nuts, and are interchangeable. Any part broken or worn out can thus be replaced at small expense. The same firm show a differential pulley block, the advantages of which are manifest. One man by its use can hoist from one half to five tons and the pulley will support itself at any given point. These two mechanical devices come in for a large share of attention from parties to whose use they are adapted.

The Jacobus-Nimick Manufacturing Company make a noteworthy exhibit. Among the articles are the front door mortise locks, heavy, medium and light, all strong and excelling any on the market in strength and ornamentation